

TREATISE

Wherein is demonstrated,
That the CHURCH and STATE

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Of England, ARE IN EQUAL DANGER

With the

TRADE Of it.

TREATISE I.

By ROGER COKE.

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TO

My most Honoured Kinsman
JOHN COKE Esq.

SIR,

MY Lord of St. Albans (I do not mean the present Lord; and there were never but two) compares times to ways, some whereof are more rough, up-hill and down-hill; others more plain and even; the former are better for the Reader, the latter for the Liver. It hath been our Fate, as yet to live only in an Age, wherein Readers in subsequent Generations, shall be bettered by the Stories of our times : for we were no sooner freed from the wild Tyranny of furious Pedagogues, but exposed to the world in an Age, wherein for many years, we heard of nothing more than Murders, Plunder, Sequestrations, Decimations, and Imprisonments of persons deserving a better Fate. And well hoping to be relieved by the restoring the King, God hath been pleased to afflict this Nation with other sorts of Punishments, viz. Forein Wars, accompanied with such Plagues, Fires and Hurricanees as were never before heard of ; nor was the Na-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

tion ever more full of Factions and Dissentions than at this present.

Whereas our last Common Ancestor, in peaceable times, and a flourishing Age, yet various vicissitudes of Providence and Publique Employments, after a long life, left the World (I mean the *British world*) in peace. And if Religion and Laws be the chief foundation of peace, few men, I believe, more contributed to the Peace of the Kingdom than He. For, besides his many Publique Employments, scarce any day passed, wherein some time of it was not improved in digesting the rude and impolished Body of our Laws, into elegant and pleasant Method; and was so zealous an observer of the Publike established Religion of the Church of *England*, that if no extraordinary cause diverted him, betwice every day, for the last twenty years of his life, gave thanks and praises to God in the Prayers of the Church. Nor do I doubt, but his Memory herejo shall be conserved, when all the causless dirt thrown upon it by his ignorant and blind Emulators, shall be wiped off, without any stain to his Fame.

As he endeavoured by Religion and Laws to support the Church and State of *England*; so this Humble Treatise contends in contradiction to many Laws, (but all, except the Law against Naturalization, (which is a Law by Custome) and the Act of 43 *Eliz.* made since his time,) that we may subist the *English* Church and Nation, so as to be supported by the Religion and Laws of them. From whom better than you,

Sir,

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Sir, may this Treatise expect Patronage, who, besides many other Noble Vertues, so eminent-
ly excel in the Piety and Veneration you con-
stantly pay to his Memory?

It is to be granted, That the safety of the People is the highest Law; and to be feared, that the seeds of the late Seditions are not so rooted out, but that though the times be changed, yet the Humor and Genius of many of the Factions are not; whereby the safety of the people may again be endangered. Yet do I say, the safety of the people may be endangered from without, as well as from within; and that while we are jarring and dissenting among our selves; in numerous Fleets from the Belgian-shores, and sailed by prosperous Gales, the Dutch plow a passage quite through the vast Atlantick Ocean into the Indian Seas; where by their Practice they give the Lye to all the Doctrine in *Grotius* his *Mare Liberum*; and stile themselves Sovereigns of the Southern Seas, from whence they not only supply *India* and *Persia* with Spice, but *Amsterdam* is become the Spicknar, as well as Store-house of all the Treasure of the Indies. With less impudence, yet more liberty than they grant in the *East-Indies*, they rob us yearly of the Fishing Trade, to the value of some Millions of Sterling-money. Through the *British* Seas, they have left us but a small remnant of the *Spanish*, *Italian*, and *Turkish* Trades, which we formerly enjoyed (I wish they had the *French* Trade into the Bargain.) Through the *Ducaledonian* Ocean, they have quite

The Epistle Dedicatory.

quite devoured our shares of the *Muscovy*-Trade (which we had before they became States) and that to *Greenland*. They now partake with us in greater Fleets, in the *Iceland* and *Westmony* Trades ; nor have we any Reason to expect that this small Morsel will so clog them, but they can well digest the *New-found-land* fishing for a second course. Through the *German* Ocean , by the way they partake with us in the Trade up the *Elb* , give Law to the King of *Denmark* in the *sound* , and fill all the Ports of the *Baltick* Sea with their stupendious fleets ; from whence they do not only super-abound with all sorts of Commodities for fitting up of Ships ; but *Amsterdam* is the Store-house , not of Christendom only , but of all the World , when Corn is dear, though the Province of *Holland* and *West-Frieland* does not contribute one handful towards it. As trifles , I pass over their Trades to *France* , *Norway* , the *West-Indies* , and *Germany* ; which, for ought I know, are more considerable , than any Prince or Potentate in the world hath besides them.

The *French* King , far transcending any of his Ancestors or Predecessors in Glory and Power by Land since *Charles the Great* , endeavours to outvie the *Dutch* by Sea , to beat them with their own Weapons , in making all his Ports free , and granting liberty of Religion to all people who may advance his Trade. He hath already enlarged his Fishing Trade to *Italy* and *Turkey* ; and designs a Spice-trade , independant to the High and mighty Sovereigns of the Southern Seas ;

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Seas ; and hath increased his men of War to be much more formidable than ever French King before saw : so that instead of French King, I pray God he proves not the King of Gaul to us. Whereas we, by endeavoring to grasp a Cloud, scarce retain the Air of any Trade, wherein we do not undo our selves ; and in a desolate and unfrequented Coast , a thousand ways affright the World from trading in our Ports, as from Hell, a Plague, or the Stygian Lake.

If, sir, the consideration of what is said does afflict you, (as certainly it must needs any man, who hath any sense of the Honor and condition of the English Nation) so as you do not desire to proceed herein, to give your self further trouble in reading the Causes from whence what is said is come to pass ; yet wounds must be searched before cured. Perhaps the Method of Reasoning (which heretofore hath been deemed impracticable, unless in Mathematicks, nor was it ever observed in those studies) may in some measure recreate and delight you. It is true indeed, *Plato* does endeavour it ; but there is so vast a distance between the Principles and any Conclusion, and through so many Labyrinths, from the not right understanding of the Principles, that not one Reader of twenty, who is not tired before he arrives half way to his journeys end. If, sir, my design herein shall answer your expectation, I shall account my self not only fully paid, but honoured by you, for all the cares and anxieties I have laboured under in it. For the Prerogative of your Birth, as also your eminent

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The English Dramatist.
eminent Vertues, oblige me to testify how much
I honor, and desire to serve you, yet in the
Quality of

Sir,

Your most obedient and
humblest Servant
and Kinsman,

ROGER COKE.

PRE.

P R E F A C E
TO THE
R E A D E R.

NOT only all Theological and Moral Virtues, but all Learning and Reasoning whatsoever, is begotten from pre-existing or fore-knowledge. This fore-knowledge is immediately founded by God in the Mind, Memory, and Senses of men: And is the Guardian Angel, which never forsakes man; but in all places and conditions, directs and reprobates all his Actions: the Climate he may, his minde he cannot change. And as God without any humane help or power hath in so admirable a manner, by Nature endued man with Understanding, Memory, and Sense to govern and order his Actions; so hath he in no less wonderful manner, infinitely transcending all humane Wisdom and Understanding, created and disposed the material World subservient to the being and well-being of man; which no man presumes to enquire into, without invading the Wisdom and Council of God, and wherein God only reserves the Prerogative to himself, nor does he give the Honor to any Creature. No man, I say, understands how God hath so disposed the Material World, that all the innumerable Bodies of it, hang poised with their own weight, in the vast Concave of the Universe; nor how he hath so subiected them to an infinite power, which moves and governs all the Celestial Bodies in so admirable and continued a Succession and Order: How is it that Light is diffused in an instant! and that at the same time all the rest of the Creation receive, notwithstanding their immense distance, so much a more glorious Light from the one Body of the Sun, than can be found in themselves; yet so, that when

Preface to the Reader.

the light of the Sun appears upon any part of them, the light of the rest of the Creation fades and decays ! How is it, that that Spirit which first moved the Waters, never forgets his Office ! How does it restrain the raging and swelling Ocean within its proper bounds ! From whence does it bring the greatest Rivers from the highest Hills ! From whence, I say, does it supply the Euxine Sea, for all the expence of water, which it always pours into the Archipelago ! And how does it dispose of this, and all that Torrent of waters, which constantly flow out of the Atlantick Ocean into the Mediterranean Sea ! Out of which of his Treasures does God bring the Winds, which at his pleasure only blow from all the varying points of the Compass ! How is it that God hath made the whole Universe, and all things in it, passive, and always altering, yet lost no one Atomie of the first Creation ! How hath he so disposed the first innate water of all Plants, as well as living Creatures, in so small vessels as are scarce perceptible, that the species of all things are renewed by generation in other Bodies ; when the Individuals themselves decay and die ! How, I say, hath he so ordained the internal Temper of all living Creatures, as well as Plants, that from the same Homogeneal nourishment, things so differing, and the different parts of them all, should be daily renewed and repaired !

But though God in his infinite Wisdom, without the help and assistance of any other, hath in so wonderful a manner, above all humane Understanding, thus created and disposed the Universe ; yet without humane Understanding and Reason did he never build a House, Ship, or make Bread, or Cloth, &c. but these things come to pass only by humane Art and Industry. And to this end, the Motion of the Cœlestia Bodies create times and seasons, wherein men in the day may do their business, and in the night take their rest. By the alteration of things, men in their proper Seasons reap the fruits of their Labours. As no Country but stands in need of another ; so men aided by the varying and ruffling Winds, and the flux and reflux of the Waters, are invited to maintain Traffick and Commerce in the different parts of this World, to supply the necessities and adorn the conveniencies of humane

Epistle to the Reader.

humane Life. By the internal disposition of the Organs of humane Bodies, men digest those things which God had before ordained, and men prepared, for their nourishment. But if a man shall neglect in the day to do his business, and in the night to take his rest ; and enquire and Dispute how God hath so subjected the Celestial Bodies to observe such a Motion and Progression : if he shall refuse in his Caling, to take the benefit of Winde and Tide, and dispute how they vary and flow, and never take care to provide food and raiment : but how God had provided things in order to them ; he shall live a vain and idle life, without any benefit to himself or any other ; and if God be not more merciful to him, (which he hath no Reason to expect) may go hungry and naked to bed, if he hath any to lie on.

Nor is the goodness of God less immense to man in redeeming him from his lost and forfeited condition, by the transgression and pride of our first Parents ; than his power is admirable in Ordering and Governing the Universe, for the preservatim of Mankinde. At whose intercession did the Seed of the Woman bruise the Serpents head ! By what power could Humane Nature be assumed into God ! How is it that a Virgin should conceive and bring forth, yet Virginity not defloured ! Whose assistance did God use in propagating the Gospel, though contradicted by all the force and violence of men and Divels ! But if men neglect to obey so great a goodness, and Dispute with God, How and by what means he was pleased to bring all these to pass for the Salvation of Mankind ; they have little Reason to hope for any benefit of Gods Grace and Goodness.

As man is an Intellectual Creature, endued with a never-dying soul ; so is he a sociable Creature, viz. living in the Offices of commanding and obeying ; and to this end God hath endued those who Govern with a power of punishing and restraining the disobedient, and preferring and rewarding the just and obedient. In this Society men are protected and secured in their Persons and Fortunes ; and this is that Power from which every man can truly call those things he legally possesses, to be his. And what does God now require of man for all that he hath done for him ?

Epistle to the Reader.

But to honor, serve, and trust in God, and to be content with that condition, in which God and his Superiors have placed him!

But if Subjects neglect to endeavor to preserve peace and society by Justice and Obedience to the Laws by which they are protected and secured in their Lives and Fortunes; and instead thereof, dispise the Authority and Reason of them; what can follow but endless contention and confusion, to the infinite misery of honest and just persons? If they be not content with the Governors God and their Superiors have set over them, and whom in Conscience they are bound to obey; what Reason have they to expect others should obey such Governors as they make, whom every man in conscience is bound to disobey? If they judge their Governors to be bad, they are such as God pleases; and herein they ascribe to themselves a Power, which is only due to God Almighty: and while they are kicking against the pricks, they do not consider the goodness of God endureth yet daily; and instead of giving God thanks for their preservations, they are not content with their condition; but if they rightly consider it, murmur and complain against God himself. If the publike Prayers of the Church do not please them, let them consider that the Governors of the Church are commanded to make them; and that he who bears not, and disobeys the Church, is to be accounted as an Infidel and Heathen; and that the publike Worship and Service of God is to be preferred before any private; nor can any man return God thanks for publique benefits, but by his publique Praises and Thanksgiving; and that no less power than derived from the publike Governors of the Church, can prescribe publique Praises and Thanksgiving to God.

In this Church and State of England, the Members of it have received Christianity, and are protected in their Lives and Fortunes. If any man be so indiscreet as to endeavor the subversion of either, let him seriously consider, whether he can propound to himself any better security, than if he were a Mariner, he should sink the Ship, in which he is preserved from being swallowed up, thereby to advance himself and Fortunes.

The design of this Treatise, is from true and necessary Causes to demonstrate, that the Church and State of England are in equal

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equal danger with the Trade of England. If this appears sure no English-man, however persuaded in Opinion otherwise, but will lay aside all remembrance of our fore-past Dissentions, and every one in his several station, endeavor to help to support the Ship of the Commonwealth, lest all suffer wreck. How this Treatise will take or miss-take with men generally, I cannot tell; but have reason to fear the worst: for if Universal Causes in Nature produce no effect, but as meeting with particular things and bodies apted and disposed to receive their influences; then much less can I hope, in a distracted and divided Age, this Treatise should prevail over the various dispositions of men, who are generally prejudiced to take things of this nature in the worst sense. Yet Truth is sacred, and a Divine Air attends it, which in time will prevail; nor do I desire, that upon any other account this Treatise may find any acceptance.

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and the *Archaeological Survey of India* has also published a detailed account of the site.



ADMONITION TO THE READER.

THe Principles of all Learning and Reasoning are three. The first are Things and Actions, each of which must be before known, and known by some certain name, which may express or signific such a Thing or Act, and not another Thing or Act; as a Man, an Angle; Killing, Murder, &c. These Things and Actions are two-fold, Sensible and Intelligible: Sensible, as a man; Intelligible, as an Angle. Sensible things, as a man, may be perceived by the Senses, but cannot be defined; Intelligible Things, as an Angle, may be defined, but cannot be perceived by the Senses. As in Things, so in Actions, Sensible may be perceived by the Senses, as killing another, but cannot be defined: Intelligible, as Murther, Justice, &c. may be defined, but cannot be perceived by the Senses.

1 things and actions

*Sensible things
may be perceived
by the Senses and
cannot be defined
in intelligible: (or
to actions)*

2. The second Principles are Petitions, which are immediate Propositions; every one of which consists of two parts, *viz. some Thing or Action before understood by some certain name, and some knowledge or assurance in one or more of these Things or Actions.* This knowledge is threefold, *viz.* as it is considered or found by Experience to be in the Nature of the Thing; as, that a Man is an Intellectual and Rational Creature; all Right Angles are equal, &c. Or, Secondly, as one thing refers to another; as, that all Right Lines drawn.

2 petitions

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Admonition to the Reader.

drawn from the Centre to the Circumference of the same Circle, are equal; this is necessary in the nature of a Right Line, being the shortest distance between two Points: and every point in the Circumference being of equal distance from the Centre, it is evident, all Right Lines drawn from the Centre to it, are equal. The Act of Navigation does contradict the Act of the 35 Eliz. 11. this is evident, in that the Act of the 35 Eliz. 11. enjoyns all English men, who trade to the United Netherlands, Hamborong, or any of the Ports of the Easterlings, and all the Subjects of the United Netherlands, Hamburgers, or any of the Easterlings, with Beer or Fish, to import from parts beyond the Seas 200 Clapboard for every six Tuns of Beer or Fish which they export, upon penalty of Confiscation of all such Beer, Fish, and Cask; and the Act of Navigation forbids, upon penalty of confiscation of Ship, Goods, Guns, Tackle, and Ammunition, to import any Clapboard from any of those places by the English or Natives. Or, Thirdly, That every Learner can do or express some of these Things or Actions before known; as, that a Right line may be drawn from one point to another, A Circle may be described upon any interval or distance given. *Thomas Stiles* may go from *Dover* to *Canterbury* in four hours, &c. The assurance of any act or thing, is either by Record, indubitable testimony of Witness, or by such a consent as no man contradicts.

Axioms.

3. The Third Principles are styled from their excellency, *Dignities, Axioms, Universals, Common Notions, &c.* Every one of which consists of two parts, *viz.* all things, actions, and busines, under whatsoever names they are expressed;
- 2 and some eternal and necessary Verity in them as they are propounded; as, Things equal to the same thing, are equal among themselves. So much as is taken from any thing, so much less will be left; So much more busines may be done, as the means of doing it are more.

Defi-

DEFINITIONS.

What is a Law?

Def. 1. A Law is a Rule, to which all things, subject to it, are obliged.

Laws are twofold, Divine and Humane. Divine Laws are either Natural, or Divinely revealed in the Scripture. Humane Laws are Rules or Precepts, which men endued with a rightful power, prescribe to others subject to it.

What is Trade?

Def. 2. Trade is an act of getting, preparing, and exchanging things commodious for Humane convenience and necessity.

So as Trade happens three ways: First, by getting things which may be made commodious for men; which are termed the Growths of any place. Secondly, By preparing them to be commodious; which are termed Manufactures. Thirdly, By exchanging these for others, or mony; which is termed Merchandizing.

The end of Trade is threefold. viz. Strength, Wealth, and Imployment for all sorts of People.

What is a Church?

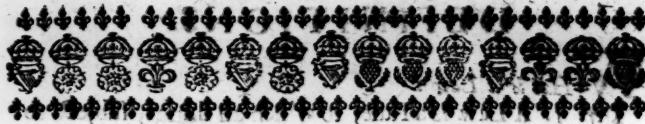
Def. 3. A Church, is a Congregation of people, joyning in publick Praies, Prayers and thanksgiving to God, for the publick Blessings, as well temporal, as spiritual, which they receive.

The Doctrine of the Church of England, is contained in the *thirty nine Articles* of the Church of England.

The Discipline of the Church of England is contained in the Rites, Ceremonies, Administration of Sacraments and Publick Prayers, established in the Book of *Common Prayer*.

What are the Revenues of the Church of England?

Defin. 4. They are established means by the Kings of England, for maintenance of separated persons, from worldly imployments, to intends the Ghostly office of Visiting the Sick, of Baptizing Infants; of Burial of the Dead, Administiring the Sacraments, and Preaching Christ crucified for the Salvation of Mankind.



PETITIONS.

1. **T**he Law against Naturalization, before the Crown of *England* had the accession of the *American Plantations*, did exclude great numbers of People from subjection to the Crown, inhabiting and trading in *England*: and so it still doth.

It did exclude all men, who were not natural born *English*, from enjoying any Lands or Tenements which they should purchase; Neither should their Posterity inherit; Neither might they inhabit and trade in *England*, but by paying Strangers Duties; whereby their Trades would be rendered fruitless to themselves and the Nation: and so this law yet continues.

2. Greater numbers of People, is a mean to improve Trade.

This is evident in the nature of Man, in that every man, is in need of being supplied by another.

3. Lesser numbers of People, diminish Trade.

4. Greater numbers of People, encrease Strength.

5. Lesser Numbers of People, diminish Strength.

6. Lands are valuable, as the Trade of the Place is valuable.

7. The Revenues of the Church of *England* are valuable, as the Lands of *England* are valuable.

8. Trade is a mean to conserve Peace and Friendship.

9. The Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*, before the Crown of *England* had the accession of the *American Plantations*, might have been more conveniently and securely propagated in *England*, than out of the Dominions subject to the Crown of *England*; and so they yet may.

10. The peopling the *American Plantations*, subject to the

Petitions.

the Crown of *England*, hath caused lesser numbers of People in *England*.

11. The re-peopling *Ireland*, since the late War and Massacre there, hath caused lesser numbers of People in *England*.

12. The late great Plague and Wars in *England*, have caused lesser numbers of people in *England*, than are supplied by births.

13. The means of propagating the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*, are less sufficient in the *American* Plantations, than in *England*.

14. The peopling the *West-Indies*, hath caused lesser numbers of People in *Spain*.

15. The Crown, Church, Wealth, Lands, Liberty, Trade and Glory of *England*, are protected by the strength of *England*.

16. The Crown, Church, &c. of *Spain*, are protected by the strength of *Spain*.

17. The *Act of Navigation*, made 12 *Caroli 2. cap. 18.* hath caused lesser numbers of people in all the Ports of *England*, in that the Ships, Lading, Goods, Guns, Tackle and Ammunition, are very many ways liable to Confiscation.

18. The Timber of *England* was wanting and decayed, before the *Act of Navigation*.

This appears by the *Stat. of the 35 H.8. 17. & the 35 El. 11.*

19. The means ordained by the 1 *Eliz. 13.* and the 35. *Eliz. 11.* for supplying the want and decay of the Timber of *England*, are excluded by the *Act of Navigation*.

20. Timber is a necessary mean to build Ships.

21. The loss and decay of the Shipping of *England* must not be supplied by buying forrein Ships: This appears by the *Act of Navigation*, in that if any English-man trades in any forrein-built Ship, to any of our Plantations, or to any Port of *England, Wales, Ireland*, or the Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, or to any of the Islands subject to the Crown of *England*, she is forfeit, Goods, Guns, Ammunition and Tackle.

22. Ships are necessary means in Navigation.

23. Navigation is a necessary mean of vending the Growths and Manufactures of *England* into Foreign parts, unless it be into *Scotland*.

24. The Acts made 18 and 20 *Caroli 2.* Caps. 1. have excluded the Importation of lean Cattle out of *Ireland*.

25. The valuable Trades of *England* with *Ireland*, for Hops, Beer, Bills of exchange for moneys, all sorts of Hats, Stockins, Cloath; and Stuffs of all sorts; Hides, all sorts of Dying-Stuffs; all sorts of Ribbons; all sorts of Silks, as well wrought as unwrought, Gold, Silver, and Silk-lace, &c. was maintained by the Product of the *Irish*-Cattle imported out of *Ireland*.

26. Men are necessary to improve Trade.

27. Money is a convenient mean to improve Trade.

28. Stock is a convenient mean to improve Trade.

29. Men are necessary means in Trade.

30. Money is a convenient mean in Trade.

31. The Act of 43 *Eliz. 2.* hath diverted many men and much money from the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing-Trade, in relieving idle Persons, whereby, though the number of people be now much less than when this Law was made; yet the charge of maintaining poor people is generally more, in many places 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 fold more.

32. The *English* Nation consumes all the Commodities of *France* imported.

33. The Commodities of *France* imported, exceed in value the *English* exported.

Annot. Mr. *Fortry*, a Gentleman of the Kings Privy-Chamber, in his Treatise of *Englands* Interest and Improvement, saies, pag. 22. That the excess of the *French* Commodities imported, above the *English* exported, is above sixteen hundred thousand Pounds a year; which did appear to the now King of *France*, upon a desighn he had to forbid Trade between *England* and *France*; and page 22, 23, 24, he gives it in the Particulars: whereupon the King of *France* finding how much it would prove to his loss, to forbid the trade,

laid

laid it by : but raised the Customs of some of our English Commodities , whereby the vent of them is much hindered.

34. All the *Canary* Wines imported into *England* , are consumed in it.

35. The *Canary*-wines imported, do exceed in value the English Commodities exported into the *Canaries*.

Answ. I cannot exactly compute the excess, but have it from good hands, that the *Canary* wines imported, are yearly about thirteen thousand Pipes , which at 20 lib. the Pipe amount to 260000 lib. yearly ; and that our Commodities exported , do not amount to 65000 l. Before we did exceed so much in drinking them, we imported them at 10 l. the pipe, and traded to the *Canaries* in barter of our Commodities for the Wines.

36. The Retail-trade of *England* is managed by many more persons than is necessary.

37. Trade is a mean to support peace and friendship.

38. The valuable Trades of *England* with *Scotland*, for all sorts of Ware ready made : all sorts of Haber-dashers Ware, as Hats, Ribbons, Buttons, Gloves, and Bandstrings of all sorts : all sorts of Upholsters ware, as Hangings, Stools, Chairs, &c. all sorts of Cutlers ware, as Knives, Sizers, Sheaths for Knives, Syths and Sycles : all sorts of Slop-sellers ware, as Stockins, Drawers, Caps, Course Shifts, and Frocks of all sorts, was chiefly driven by means of the product of their fat Cattle, and Fish imported.

39. The Act 15 *Caroli 2. cap. 7.* Intituled *Trade encouraged*, did exclude the Importation of fat Cattle and Fish out of *Scotland*; unless upon such terms, as the Merchants and Drovers should import them to loss.

Common Notions, or Axioms.

1. **E**very Business will be so much hindred , as the means of doing it are excluded.

2. In

COMMON NOTIONS, OR AXIOMS.

2. In every thing, the Effects will be as the Causes are.
3. Every Busines will be so much hindred, as it might be more securely and conveniently done.
4. Every Busines will be so much hindred, as the means are less sufficient.
5. Every thing will be so much endangered, as the means of protecting it are diminished.
6. Every thing will be so much diminished, as the means of supplying the wants and decays of it are excluded.
7. If the necessary means of doing any Busines be wanting and decayed, that Busines will be so much hindred, as the means are diminished.
8. Things will be diminished, if the means of doing them are hindred, and the loss and decay of them not otherwise supplied.
9. The doing things will be so much hindred, as the means of doing them are diminished.
10. The doing things will be so much hindred, as the necessary means of doing them are hindred.
11. Every Busines will be diminished, if the means of doing it are excluded.
12. Every Busines will be diminished, if the means of doing it are diverted.
13. Where the consumption of things Imported, exceeds in value the things Exported, the loss will be as the Excess is.
14. Every thing will be so much endangered, as the means of supporting it are diminished.
15. Every thing is vainly done, and to no benefit, which is done by more than needs.



A Premonition to the READER.

IN every Rational Proposition, is assumed some Thing or Act before known by some certain Name, which expresses this

A Premonition to the Reader.

this Thing or Act, and no Thing or Act besides ; as, a Line, a Law, a Man, &c.

This Thing or Act may be more restrainedly assumed ; as, a Right Line, the Law against Naturalization, An English man, a Dutch man, Tho. a Stile, John a Noakes, &c.

These Things or Acts may be conditionally assumed ; as, if two Triangles have two sides equal, and the Angles comprehended by those sides be equal ; if a Law commands or forbids, if a man upon such a time makes a Hedge, &c.

When any thing assumed in a Rational Proposition is a thing without life, as a Triangle, a Ship, &c. term this the *Subject* of the Proposition : if a living Creature, as a Man, the English Nation, &c. which does any Act, term this the *Agent*. If a Law, or any other Action, the *Act*.

Every Rational Proposition consists of two parts, *viz.* of one or more Things or Acts before known by some certain Names ; and some Affirmation or Negation in these Things or Acts which was not known before in any *Petition*, or demonstrated *Proposition* ; and is twofold, *viz.* a *Problem*, or *Theorem*.

A *Problem* is, when you affirm how something may be done, or came to pass ; as, upon a Right Line given, how to make or constitute a Triangle, whose sides shall be equal : How the Dutch manage a greater Trade than the English, &c. A *Theorem* is, when some knowledge is propounded in the Thing or Act, which was not known before in any *Petition*, or demonstrated *Proposition* : as, the three Angles of every Right-lined Triangle are equal : The Act of Navigation does hinder the Trade of England, &c. Whether the *Proposition* be *Problem* or *Theorem*, this part is termed the *Question* of the *Proposition*.

When you understand a Rational *Proposition*, and the parts of it, you proceed to the construction, or manner how the *Question* of the *Proposition* may be resolved, if it be necessary ; which is in every *Problem*, not always in a *Theorem*. But herein you must not require any Act which was not before understood to be done, or could be done by every Learner.

Then

*Subject of this proposition
the agent
act*

Problem

Theorem

Question

A Premonition to the Reader.

Demonstratio

Then you proceed to the Demonstration of the *Question* of the Proposition ; and herein you first establish an *Axiom*, which you understand to be eternal and necessary, as the Rule to take your measure by, for the Major Proposition ; as things equal to the same thing, are all equal ; every *Act* will be so much hindred, as the means of doing it are excluded.

In your Minor Proposition you so dispose the mean Knowledge, or Knowledge before understood in the Thing or *Act* in the Proposition, which must be expressed in the condition, or some *Petition*, or demonstrated Proposition, to one part of the *Axiom* ; so that the other part of the *Axiom* may necessarily determine the *Question* of the Proposition, if the Demonstration be Affirmative ; or inforce some contradiction to what was before understood, which is termed an absurdity, if the Demonstration be Negative.

If Reader, I be not at first Reading understood by thee, practice in a few Propositions, and it will much enable thee : and so I submit to thy Judgment, whether what is said be not more easily intelligible, than to be twenty years instructed in learning Grammar, Logick, and *Aristotle*, whereby it is impossible any progression of Knowledge can be begotten ; but Youth of either Sex are more capable of Instruction without the trouble of any of them.

Though a *Problem* be a Proposition wherein you affirm how a thing may be done or came to pass ; yet every *Problem* may be resolved by a *Theorem* : for example, the first Proposition of the first Book of *Euclid* is a *Problem*, viz. How upon Right Line given, as a b , to constitute or make a Triangle, whose sides shall be equal, say,

Subject, Is a Right Line a b .

Question. How upon it to constitute or make a Triangle, whose sides shall be equal.

Construction. By the 3 Pet. a being the Centre, a b the Interval or distance, describe a Circle. Also b being the Centre, and b a the Distance, describe another Circle ; and where the Circles cut, note c . By the 2 Pet. from a to c draw a Right Line a c . and from b to c , draw a right Line b c , which

A Personal Letter to the Reader.

which may make the Triangle $a b c$. I say, all the sides of the Triangle $a c$, $b c$, and $a b$ are equal.

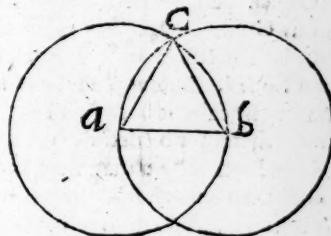
Ax. 1. For things equal to the same thing, are all equal.

Prop. 5. But ac is equal to ab , being Rayes of the same Circle.

Pet. 5. And $b\acute{c}$. is equal to the same side $b\acute{a}$.

Therefore all the fides $a c$, $b c$, and $a b$ are equal, which was propounded.

Which Problem may thus be resolved by a Theorem.



Prop. 1. Theorem 1.

If upon a Right Line, as a b , a Circle , whose distance or interval from the Centre is a b , be described ; and another Circle, whose interval is b a ; be described , whereby the Circles are cut in c ; and from a to c , a right Line be drawn, and so from b to c ; which may make the Triangle a c b , all the sides will be equal.

Subject, A Right Line $a\cdot b$.

Condition 1. That the Centre a , the distance $a b$, a Circle be described; and also b the Centre, the distance $b a$, another Circle be described; and where the Circles cut, note c .

Cond. 2. That from a to c a Right Line be drawn, and so from b to c , which may make the Triangle $a c b$.

Question. Whether all the sides be equal. I say, they are.

Ax. 1. For things equal to the same thing, are all equal.

Prop. 5. But ac is equal to the side ab .

Pet. 5. And $b \cdot c$ is equal to the same side $b \cdot a$.

There-

A Premonition to the Reader.

Therefore all the sides of the Triangle $a\ b\ c$ are equal ; which was to be demonstrated. So as the Demonstration is the same in both.

Here, Reader, thou mayst understand, that by Principles rightly understood, and by a Method of Reasoning prescribed, which may be observed in *Geometry* and *Numbers*, and in all Arts and Sciences, as well as in *Geometry* and *Numbers*, the whole Demonstration is made up of less than three Lines. Let us now see how it may be resolved by the Rules of Logick and *Aristotle* ; and herein we will take *Clavius* for our Guide, who was esteemed the greatest Philosopher and Mathematician of the Age, and the best Commentator upon *Euclid*. *Clavius*, I say, having huddled up a Demonstration (as he calls it) of this Proposition, like a *Dutch* Reckoning, wherein no Method of Logick or *Aristotle* is observed, and whereby a man may sooner find a Hare sitting in a wood, than understand how the mean knowledg in the *Subject* is so disposed to one part of the *Axiom*, that the other part may determine the *Question* of the *Proposition* ; in his *Scholium* upon this *Proposition* attempts to resolve this Demonstration by the Rules of Logick and *Aristotle*, and says,

But that thou mayst see that many demonstrations are contained in one *Proposition*, it pleases me to resolve this first *Proposition* into its first Principles, the beginning being made up from the last demonstrative *Syllogism*. If any man therefore will prove the Triangle $a\ b\ c$, made up in the Method aforesaid to be equilateral, he must use this demonstrative *Syllogism*.

23 Def. Every Triangle having three equal sides, is equilateral.

The Triangle $a\ b\ c$ hath three equal sides.

Therefore the Triangle $a\ b\ c$ is equilateral.

This will confirm the Minor in another *Syllogism*.

Ax. 1. Things equal to the same thing, are equal among themselves.

The two sides $a\ c$, $b\ c$ are equal to the same side $a\ b$.

Therefore the two sides $a\ c$, $b\ c$ are equal ; and furthermore all the three sides $a\ b$, $b\ c$, $a\ c$ are equal.

Clavius.

Clavins should have done well to have chained up this closer, for 'tis broke loose from its fellows ; nor does the Minor in this or the precedent pretended Demonstration any ways appear.

But this will binde up the Minor of this Syllogism, by this Reason.

15 Dif. Lines drawn from the Centre to the Circumference of a Circle, are equal.

The Lines $a\ b, a\ c$ are drawn from the Centre a , to the Circumference $b\ d$.

Therefore the Lines $a\ b, a\ c$ are equal.

And by the same Reason, the Lines $a\ b, b\ c$ are equal, when as they are drawn from the Centre b to the Circumference $c\ d$. Wherefore the Minor of the precedent Syllogism will be confirmed in the whole.

So as the beginning is from the last demonstrative Syllogism, and yet this last demonstrative Syllogism is nowhere to be found. And so I leave it to thee, Reader, to judge of the nearness and certitude of this way of reasoning.

Neither can the other Propositions not only of Euclid, but of other Mathematicians, be otherwise resolved ; therefore Mathematicians do neglect that resolution in their Demonstrations, because that they demonstrate that which is propounded, more briefly and easily without it ; as may evidently appear in the former Demonstration.

But to what purpose then, is Yonib trained up for twenty years, or more, in the studies of Logick and Aristotle ; whenas after all, ibey must be neglected, as tedious and difficult ? and if they be superfluous and useles in Scientifical and Demonstrative learning, then must they be much more in Dialectical and Probable, where the Conclusion is more uncertain and less probable than the premisses ; from whence confusion and contention doth necessarily follow, without any possible means of encreasing Knowldg : and from hence it proceeds, that there are so many Sects among the Peripateticks, which are all derived from Aristotle, as from one and the same Trunk and Fountain, and of which you justly complain in your Preface of the Excellency and Nobility of Mathematical knowldg.

When two or more Propositions so succeed one another, that

that the same *Axiom* determines the *Questions* of them all, the subsequent *Propositions* I term *Corollaries*, and establish only the mean knowledge in the Thing or *Act* in the *Corollary*. But for thy recreation, Reader, thou maist, as occasion serves, make up the *Demonstration* into a perfect *Syllogism*, as shall be done in the first *Corollary* of the ensuing Discourse.

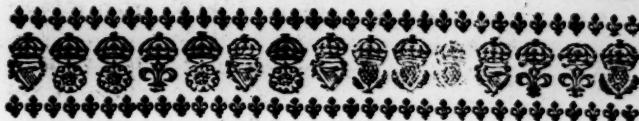
In the *Annotations* upon the *Propositions*, I give an account of the *Consequences* in *Particulars*, which have ensued from the Reasons of the *Propositions*, and sometimes enlarge upon the nature and end of what is propounded, and state the *Cause* as it was before the Reasons in the *Proposition*.

Now, Reader, I have but this one Request more, which is, That thou dost advisedly consider the *principles*; whether, in the *Petitions*, plain truth and the nature of the things, be not justly stated; and that the *Axioms* be not eternally and universally necessary: and that in reading this Discourse thou proceedest not too fast, but takest all before thee; for as God and Nature never proceed by jumps, but by a wonderful manner, known only to God himself, in a continued progression, from the first disposition of Matter: So all humane Learning proceeds from the right understanding of Principles, and observing the *mediums* by which the *Question* of every *proposition* is resolved. If thou jumpest, thou art lame ever after, which no Wisdom or Learning can otherwise correct. If I have erred in the Rules of Reasoning, I will ascribe it an act of friendship, to be informed; and if any man shall propound an easier, shorter, or painier way of Reasoning, I am so far from being offended, that I will become his Disciple, and the Common-wealth of Learning will be advanced by it.

ERRATA.

For 42 El. read 43 El. In conclusion of Prop 22, p 70. r. valuable Trades, &c. Add. p 70. 1. 5. add. Scotland and Ireland, and 1. 8. to Ireland, add. and Scotland.

Treat. 2. Epistle Reader, p 11. l. 17. Yalde Dutch in the year 1568.



THE
EQUAL DANGER
 Of the
CHURCH, STATE, and TRADE
Of England.

Prop. 1. Theorem 1.

THe Law against Naturalization, before the Crown of *England* had the accession of the *American* Plantations, did hinder the improvement of the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade.

Act. The Law against Naturalization.

Question. Whether, &c. it hindered the improvement of the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade. I say it did.

Ax. 1. For every business will be so much hindered, as the means are excluded.

Pet. 2. But greater numbers of People, are a mean to improve Trade.

Pet. 1. And the Law against Naturalization, before the Crown of *England* had the accession of the *American* Plantations.

2 *The equal danger of the Church,*
tations, did exclude great numbers of People from inhabi-
ting and Trading with us.

Therefore it hindred the improvement of the valuable
Trades of *England*, and the *Fishing Trade*; which
was to be demonstrated.

Apology.

Reader, I do not dispute the Authority of the Law a-
gainst Naturalization in this Proposition, nor shall I hereaf-
ter in any Proposition in this Discourse dispute the Autho-
rity of any Law: I only affirm, that all humane wisdom
and prudence is short-sighted in foreseeing all the events
which may happen in making Laws; and it often comes to
pass, that the ends designed by Legislators, are so far from be-
ing attained by Laws, that other inconveniences not foreseen
have ensued, which were more mischievous than the incon-
veniences designed to have been prevented: And therefore our
Ancestors heretofore did usually in preparing Laws, provide
that they should be of no longer continuance than the end
of next Session of Parliament; so that if the ends designed
were not attained, the Laws themselves should expire.
Nor do I desire any Innovation in Laws either in Church or
State; but could wish (if the wisdom of God had not o-
therwise disposed humane affairs) that Humane Laws, were
as the Laws of Nature, immutable. But since it hath plea-
sed God to make all humane affairs variable and mutable, it
is therefore necessary that all Governments be endued with
a power which may order and govern their affairs according
to the various disposition of things, as they are disposed in
time or place.

Annot.

Greater numbers of people improve Trade. This is necessary in
the nature of man, in that every man is in need of another
to supply his necessities, whereby Trade is increased; but
though every mans necessities must generally be supplied by
another

another, yet so great a Providence is over industrious men, that scarce any man (not sick, aged, or impotent) but by industry might earn more than would supply his necessities; and so much as any man gets by being truly industrious above what supplies his necessities, is so much beneficial to himself & family, & also an enriching to the place. From hence it is, that the Province of *Holland* and *West-Frisland*, which hath scarce any thing conduced to the benefit of Trade, yet abounding with industrious men, doth above all other places in the world, grow rich and most powerful by Trade.

Objections against admission of Foreigners.

The Objections against the admission of Foreigners to plant with us upon equal Liberty with the Natives of *England*, have been That thereby the peace of State and Church would be endangered by confusion and disorder, and that Foreigners would eat the bread out of the Natives mouths; but these are inconsiderately spoken.

1. For all things and actions are to be considered either in their nature or end, or as they refer to some other cause, thing, or act. I say, the peace of the State would not have been endangered by admission of Foreigners to have had equal freedom in Trade with the Natives of *England*: for Trade is so far from being dangerous in its nature, that it is so necessary, that all men who ever were born, or shall be, are Traders, either by themselves or others: it would not therefore have been dangerous to the State, to have admitted Foreigners to plant with us upon equal freedom from the nature of Trade.

2. Neither would it have been dangerous to the State from the ends designed by Trade, which are strength, wealth, and employment for all sorts of people. *Hamor* and *Sichem*, Gen. 34. 20, &c. when they desired the admission of *Jacob* and his family to plant with them; their Reasons were, first, they were *peaceable*; so are all men who make Trade their business; for war, either destroys or endangers it.

4 The equal danger of the Church,

Secondly, *The Land was large enough*: I am sure ours was, before we had the accession of the *American* Plantations, much larger, better, and convenient for Trade than the *United Netherlands*, who from this principal cause, have so far outdone and undone us by it. The benefit the *Sicemites* should receive, were, first, *their daughters interchangeably should be taken for wives*: Secondly, *the Cattel, and Substance, and every Best of theirs should be the Sicemites*. These reasons so far prevailed, that the *Sicemites* consented to undergo Circumcision to have the benefit of them: whereas it is not propounded to entertain Foreigners so as to receive Law from them; but that they submit to the Laws of *England*, in enjoying the freedom of English-men; and hereby the interest of Foreigners being secured, their strength as well as wealth would have been gained by the English.

3. It could not be dangerous to the State by confusion and disorder, when Foreigners seek admission in submitting to the same Laws as the Natives do. *Mohomet* the 2. (that great scourge of Christianity and Mankind) having taken and unpeopled *Constantinople* in the year 1453. by granting free Trade and Religion to all people, in a short time did well people that great and desolate City; yet since that time I never heard or read of any danger or confusion thereby, which hapned to the *Turkish State*. *Selymus* the first, after the taking of *Tauris* and *Grand Cairo*, translated the *Persian* and *Egyptian* Artificers, after the custom of the *Romans*, to *Constantinople*, to the great benefit and no danger of it. *Edward* the 3. (a Prince as prudent as victorious,) invited all *Flemings* and *Walloons* to plant and establish woollen Manufactures in *England*; and he himself became security for their enjoyment of all the priviledges and immunitiess granted them: nor do we read of any confusion or danger to the State which ensued thereby. Of later times, yet before *England* had the accession of the *American* Plantations, Queen *Elizabeth* entertained the *Walloons*, which sought refuge in *England*, from the rigidi severity of the Duke of *Alva*'s government, and planted them at *Canterbury, Norwich, Colchester,*

ster, and other places, to the incredible benefit of the Southern and Eastern parts of *England*; without the least prejudice of, or danger to the State.

Fourthly, Neither would it have been dangerous to the Church of *England* to have admitted all sorts of Foreigners with the free enjoyment of their Religion ; for the Church being secured by the Civil Power, as well as the State, the Church would have enjoyed equal security with the State herein : and though the Church of *England*, and almost all the established Churches in Christendom, have been violated by men of different Religions, and Consciences (as they called them) yet this was ever done by the Natives upon the account of Faction, not Trade, under pretence of Religion and Conscience ; whereas this was never practised by Foreigners, who enjoyed the freedom of their Religion, no not in *Amsterdam*.

Fifthly ; *They would have eaten the bread out of the Natives mouths.* If the Natives would have been as industrious and honest as the Foreigners, they needed not have feared it ; whereas by denying Foreigners, the Natives of *England* have eat the bread out of the mouths of all those who employ them in Trade, and thereby starved the Trade of the Nation to the bounds of it ; and given the *Dutch* an opportunity of driving all the Foreign Trade of the world, where the *English* and they trade upon equal terms.

Instances in Particulars of the losses the English Nation sustained, before it had the accession of the American Plantations, by not free admission of Foreigners.

1. Sir *Walter Rawleigh* in his Observations upon Trade, which he Dedicated to King *James*, takes notice, that this Kingdom in 55 years lost above 25 millions of pounds, besides other incredible advantages which would have accrued to this Kingdom in Strength and Trade, by the *Dutch* dressing and dying our white Clothes ; yet if the Law against Naturalization had permitted it, this wealth, and these

6 The equal danger of the Church,

these incredible advantages might have been much better got by the *English* : first, in that these white Clothes might have been cheaper had in *England* than in the *United Netherlands*. 2. In that men might have been maintained in the dressing them cheaper in Clothes and diet by one third penny ; for then this Kingdom paid no Excize for Beer, Ale, or Raiment, which then was and yet is in the *United Netherlands*, to the value of a third penny more than they might have been bought for in *England*. 3. Our Fullers-earth was , and is better and cheaper than any can be had in the *United Netherlands*.

2. All those men who were employ'd in the Manufactures of our Wool abroad, might have been cheaper employ'd in *England*, in all these particulars, if it had pleased the Law against Naturalization to have permitted it ; which for ought I know might have been of as much or more advantage to the Kingdom, than the dying and dressing our white Clothes.

3. And the Manufactures of the Lead and Tin which were got in *England* (and wherein we only were the Miners and Drudges) might with these Advantages have been better and cheaper done in *England* than elsewhere ; which perhaps was as great as these we lost both in dying and dressing our white Clothes ; and the Manufactures made of our Wool in Forein parts.

4. Sir *Walter Rawleigh* further takes notice, that in four Towns in the East Countries within the Sound ; *Queensborough*, *Elbing*, *Stetyn*, and *Dantzick*, were yearly vented between 30 and 40000 last of Herring by the *Dutch*, at 15 or 16 lib. the last , which amounts to 62000 lib. and by us none.

To *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Liefland*, *Rivel*, *Narve*, and other Ports in the Sound, were carried and vented by the *Dutch* above 10000 last of Herring, at about 15 or 16 lib. the last, which amounts to about 170000 lib.

Into *Russia* the *Dutch* sent above 1500 last of Herring, sold at 30 s. the Barrel, which amounted to 27000 lib. and we

we not above 20 or 30. I am sure we send none now.

To *Stoar, Himborsugh, Bream, Embden* upon the River *Elb, Weser, and Embs*, were carried and vented of fish and Herring 6000 last, which at 15 or 16 lib. the last, amounted to 100000 lib. by us none.

To *Cleveland, Gulickland, and to Germany* up the *Rhine and Min*, were vented by the *Dutch* 2200 last of HERRINGS, sold at 20 lib. the last, which came to 44000 lib. by us none.

Up the River *Mize, Leigh, Mastrick, Vendlow, Zutphen, Daventer, Campen, Swoll*, and all over *Luyckland*, were carried and vented 7000 last of HERRINGS, at 140000 lib. by us none.

To *Roan* were carried 5000 last of Herring, and sold by the *Dutch* at 20 lib. the last, which came to 100000 lib. by us not 100 last.

To *Gelderland, Artois, Henault, Brabant, and Flanders* were carried between 8 and 9000 last, sold at 18 lib. the last, 171000 lib. by us none.

So as by this account the *Dutch* when we had a considerable Trade by Fishing, did acquire a yearly revenue of 1372000 lib. by the fishing Trade upon the Coast of *England and Scotland*; yet Sir *Walter Rawleigh* left out *Spain and France* (except *Roan*) and the *Dutch* fish-trade into the *Streights*, and what they consumed among themselves, which doubtless was very considerable. And yet as all this fish was caught upon our Coast, and so might have been much more conveniently caught and cured by us, so might the fishers have been much more cheaper maintained by us, than by the *Dutch*, for the reasons aforesaid; and our Harbours much better and more safe for the Shipping, than those of the *United Netherlands*, if the Law against Naturalization had been dispensed with. Nay, I am content to submit it to the judgment of any impartial man, who either knows, or ever heard of *England*, and the *United Netherlands*; whether the Coast of *England*, besides the Fishermen, could not much better and cheaper have maintained all the.

*The equal danger of the Church,
the people in the United Netherlands, than the United Netherlands could?*

Prop. 2. Theorem 2.

The Law against Naturalization, before the Crown of England had the accession of the American Plantations, did hinder the improvement of the value of the Lands of England.

Act. The Law against Naturalization.

Question. Whether before the Crown of England had the American Plantation, it hindred the improvement of the value of the Lands of England? I say it did.

Ax. 2. For in every thing the effects will be as the causes are.

Pet. 6. But Lands are valuable as the Trade of the Place is valuable.

Prop. 1. And the Law against Naturalization before the Crown of England had the accession of the American Plantations, did hinder the improvement of the valuable Trades of England and the Fishing Trade.

Therefore the Law against Naturalization, did hinder the improvement of the value of the Lands of England; which was to be demonstrated.

Annot.

Lands are valuable as the Trade of the place is. From hence it is, that in the Kingdom of Ireland Lands (which are naturally very fruitful, yet having little or no Trade) are of little or no value. The Isle of Ely, Marshland, and the fens of Lincolnshire, are as good and bigger than the Province of Holland and West-Frizeland, and may be kept for less charge; yet in the Province of Holland, Lands are at forty years purchase; and in the fens of the Isle of Ely, Marshland and

Lincoln-

Lincolnshire, the charge does near amount to the Profit ; and the value of Lands in very many places of *London*, is of above a thousand times more, than if they were in many hundred thousand other parts of *England*; for which no other reason can be given, but the Trade of those places of *London* above the other.

Corollary.

By the same Reason, the Law against Naturalization, before the Crown of *England* had the accession of the *American* Plantations, did hinder the improvement of the value of the Revenues of the Church.

Pet. 7. For the Revenues of the Church of *England* are valuable, as the Lands of *England* are.

Prop. 2. And the Law against Naturalization did hinder the improvement of the value of the Lands of *England*.

Reader, I now make good my promise in the Premonition, of establishing a *Corollary* into a perfect Demonstration ; which may be thus done.

Prop. Theorem.

The Law against Naturalization, before the Crown of *England* had the accession of the *American* Plantations, did hinder the improvement of the value of the Revenues of the Church of *England*.

Ad. The Law against Naturalization.

Question. Whether, &c. it hindred the improvement of the value of the Revenues of the Church of *England*. I say it did.

10 *The equal danger of the Church,*

Ax. 2. For in every thing, the effects will be as the causes are.

Prer. 7. But the Revenues of the Church of *England* are valuable as the Lands are.

Prop. 2. And the Law against Naturalization, before the Crown of *England* had the accession of the *American* Plantations, did hinder the improvement of the value of the Lands of *England*.

Therefore it hindred the improvement of the value of the Revenues of the Church of *England*; which was to be demonstrated.

By doing this often, any *Reader* will be enabled to understand the Parts of a Proposition, and the Reasons which determine the Question.

Prop. 3. Theorem 3.

The Law against Naturalization, before the Crown of *England* had the accession of the *American* Plantations, did hinder the encrease of the strength of *England*.

Act. The Law against Naturalization.

Question. Whether, &c. it hindred the encrease of the strength of *England*. I say it did.

Ax. 1. For every thing will be so much hindred, as the means are excluded.

Prer. 4. But greater numbers of people encrease strength.

Prer. 1. And the Law against Naturalization, before the Crown of *England* had the *American* Plantations, did exclude great numbers of people out of *England*.

Therefore it did hinder the encrease of the strength of *England*, &c. which was to be demonstrated.

Annotation.

The encrease of the strength and power of Princes and States happens but two wayes ; either by Conquest, from whence misery, slaughter, devastation, poverty, hatred , and unwilling and forceable subjection ensue ; or by receiving the voluntary subjection of such, who seek Protection from those Princes and States where their interest may be more improved , and they more securely protected in their lives and fortunes. How much then is this way of acquiring Dominion, by security, Riches, Peace and Love, to be preferred before the other , which never comes to pass but by misery, Poverty and force ? Add hereunto the dangers which attend Princes and States in acquiring Dominion by Conquest ; whereas no Prince or State incur any danger by acquiring Dominion over such Persons who seek to improve the interest, as well as power of such Princes and States who receive and entertain them.

Prop. 4. Theorem. 4.

The Law against Naturalization, before the Crown of *England* had the accession of the *American* Plantations, did hinder the Propagation of the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*.

Ans. The Law against Naturalization.

Question. Whether, &c. it hindred the Propagation of the Doctrine & Discipline of the Church of *England*. I say it did.

Ans. 3. For every thing will be so much hindred, as it might be more securely and conveniently done.

Pet. 9. But before the Crown of *England* had the accession of the *American* Plantations , the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England* might have been more securely

12 *The equal danger of the Church,*

curely and conveniently propagated upon men in subjection to the Crown of *England*, than others.

Pet. 1. And the Law against Naturalization did exclude great numbers of People from subjection to the Crown of *England*:

Therefore it hindred the propagation of the Doctrines and Discipline of the Church of *England*; which was to be demonstrated.

Annot.

No man can be compelled to be good; though every man may be justly punished for intending, speaking, and doing ill. Actions, words, and intentions are good and bad as they relate to some superior thing or cause. Man then is to be considered in his nature; as he is born a sociable Creature, that is in subjection to God and his Superiors, and their Laws: this subjection being natural, he is purely passive in it; it is not in his power to make it more or less. In this subjection God hath made man a free agent in all his Intentions, Words, and Actions: those Intentions, Words, and Actions which conform to the Honour of God and mens rightful Superiors, &c are in obedience to their Laws are good and just; those which by negligence or disobedience are omitted, or contrary, are bad and unjust. All men by Nature are alike obliged to honor God, and have a like impression of the Laws of Nature; and therefore Civil Laws and Sanctions do not forbid Blasphemy, Murder, Adultery, Theft, &c. but diversly in different places inflict several punishments upon the offenders; nor did I ever read or hear of any so impudent or ignorant, who in pleading to save his life, did alledge, he did not understand but that he might Blaspheme, commit Murder, Adultery, or Theft, &c. or that others had instructed him that he might do any of these.

As God hath made man an Intellectual and sociable Creature, so hath he endued him with an Immortal Soul, capable of eternal Happiness; but the means of attaining this hap-

happiness is not founded in the Nature of man, but forfeited, as Christian faith teaches, in the voluntary Fall and Transgression of our first Parents; so that no less power than that which first formed nature in man, can enable man to attain his Salvation. This Power, or Grace of God then not being alike in all men, but as God pleases by his Grace supernaturally working, either extraordinarily by inspiration and miracles in the Apostles and Propagators of Christian Faith in the planting of the Church; or by the ordinary means of a Church planted (in which every one baptized is as much a Christian, as those who were immediately and divinely called and inspired by God in the planting of a Church;) does not produce alike effects in the operation, as where men are obliged by natural Laws and means. From hence it is, that all men are in subjection to any Prince or State so soon as they are in their Dominions, but do not become of the Religion & Faith of these Princes & States by it.

I desire to insist a little more hereon. In all Learning and Reasoning, men are instructed how to conform their actions which are in their power, to certain Causes and Rules, which were before understood, and out of their power: these Rules and Causes are neither more nor less by Learning and Reasoning, though Learning and Reasoning may be infinitely improved from them. Thus the Laws of Nature are eternal and immutable, and out of the Power of Man: but Justice, Piety, Temperance, and all Moral Virtues are in the power of Man, and may be infinitely improved by Education and Practice. So the Grace and Power of God in propagating Christian Faith is above all humane Wisdom and Power; but the Preaching the Gospel, Baptizing Infants, visiting the sick, receiving the Sacraments, &c. are in humane Power. For my part, as I believe our first Parents fell from the means of attaining Salvation by their Transgression; so do I neither understand or believe, that by their Fall they ceased to be intellectual and rational Creatures; but that as such, God by his Grace does save such as truly believe in the Gospel. Nor are the Precepts of the Law of Nature, to love.

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love God above our selves, and our Neighbour as our selves, more plain and easie to be done, than those of the Gospel, in receiving the Sacraments after our Saviours institution, in visiting and relieving the sick in Christs name, &c. which are in every mans power to do and receive.

As all Learning and Reasoning is how to understand and order our words, actions and intentions to live justly in this world, and to be happy in the next: So in the Wisdom and Works of God, either by Nature or Grace, is no Learning or Reasoning, but God in both reserves to himself the sole Pre-rogative; nor in either does he give the Honour to any Creature. By no humane Wisdom or Learning can any man understand how God hath so ordred and disposed matter, that the wing of a Fly, or the meanest of Gods works should be generated; much less, how a Virgin should conceive; or the three Persons in the Trinity be but one God; how Christ descended into Hell; Or, how the Bread and Wine in the Sacrament, is Christs Body and Blood; Or how God does pre-destinate, and yet gives man understanding to govern all his actions? And now I say once for all, that those persons who have neglected their duties in endeavouring to be obedient to the Laws of God and their rightful Superiours, and instead thereof have presumed to invade the Wisdom and Works of God about his Prescience and Liberty of humaine Actions, and how his Body and Blood is present in the Sacrament, &c. have not only failed of improving knowledge to the benefit of themselves or any other, but have in all Ages caused factions, dissensions, and Forein and Civil Wars; besides the Butchering and Martyrdome of innumerable poor Christians.

It is true indeed, and ought to be confessed of all men, that all humaine Wisdom and Prudence is short-sighted in attaining any end designed by them in any act or thing, but it must be submitted to a superior Power, which must govern & direct the means in order to it. That wind which the Merchant expects to carry the Ship to the desired Port, may drive it, for ought he knows, upon the Rocks: nor can any less

Power

Power than the Grace of God crown any mans actions with Salvation, though he seeks it by fear and trembling : Nay, we daily see & hear of many men who lose their lives in seeking their means of Living. But though men are not assured of attaining the ends designed by them, yet they may be assured God will punish the negligence and disobedience of their duties to God and man.

As the exercis. of the Ghostly Power ordained by our Saviour (viz. of Ordination of BPs, Priests and Deacons ; of Consecration of separate places for the Worship of God ; of Confirming men in the Christian faith ; of Preaching Christ crucified ; of Pronouncing Absolution to Penitent Sinners ; of Consecrating the Sacrament of the Lords Supper ; of Baptism ; of Visiting the Sick, &c.) is not founded by the Power of God in Nature ; so does it not in the least excuse any person, but extraordinarily oblige him to all duties prescribed by Nature : and therefore Civil Laws and Sanctions do not inquire whether a man who hath transgressed or disobeyed the Laws of Nature, be a Christian or not, but inflict the Punishments prescribed, whether he be Christian or no. Here I do not so much deplore the Fate of Christianity, as complain of the Pride and Ingratitude of Christians, who, neglecting to Perform the Ghostly Offices ordained for the salvation of Mankind, swell all the Promotions and Endowments of Christian Princes into Luxury and Disobedience to Those Powers who first granted them ; and divide the Subjection entirely due to Temporal Powers, and ordained by God in Nature, to the infinite confusion and scandal of Christendom. And surely now, if men rightly consider it, the power of God in propagating Christianity, is to be admired, as well as his Grace and goodness to Mankind. For as Christian Faith can never be received or propagated by force or violence : so against all the force and violence of Men and Devils, by the only Power and Grace of God, Christian faith was preached and planted in all the world without humane force.

Prop. 5. Theorem 5.

The Peopling of the *American* Plantations subject to the Crown of *England*, hath diminished the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade.

Ans. The peopling of the *American* Plantations.

Question. Whether it hath diminished the valuable Trades of *England*, &c. I say it hath.

Ax. 2. For in every thing, the effects will be as the causes are.

Pet. 3. But lesser numbers of People diminish Trade.

Pet. 10. And the peopling the *American* Plantations subject to the Crown of *England*, hath caused lesser numbers of People in *England*.

Therefore peopling of the *American* Plantations, hath diminished the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade; which was to be demontrated.

Annot.

So as we are like to have a brave time on't: For before the Crown of *England* had the accession of the *American* Plantations, we lost above 480000 lib. yearly, in the dying and dressing the woollen Manufactures of *England*, for want of men to do them; and perhaps as much, for want of those men who were employed abroad upon our wool and as much in the Manufactures of Tin and Lead; and above 1372000 lib. in the Fishing Trade: and now we have opened a wide gapp, and by all encouragement excited all the growing youth and industry of *England*, which might preserve the Trades we had herein, to neglect them, and betake them to those of the Plantations: and to be sure that all possible means of supplying these Trades might be excluded, we yet

yet continue the Law against Naturalization not only in *England*, but extend it to the *Plantations*. But that we may more clearly understand the consequences hereof, we will take a short survey of the Trade of *England*, and the *Fishing Trade*, before we had the *American Plantations*.

Before we had the *American Plantations*, I say, we had besides our *Staple* at *Antwerp* of woollen Manufactures, the sole Trade to *Turkey*, *Muscovy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *France*, and up the *Elb*; whereby *Germany*, *Furland*, *Holstein* and *Denmark* were supplied with them. As in the Trades of our woollen Manufactures, so in the *Fishing Trade*, we supplied *Muscovy*, *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy* in a very considerable measure, with white Herring, *Ling*, and *Cod* caught upon our Coast: and for a further encouragement herein, the Stat. of the 5 of *Eliz.* 5. ordains *Wednesday*, besides *Friday* and *Saturday*, to be observed a *Fish-day*; upon penalty that every person offending herein should pay for every offence three *lib.* or suffer three moneths close imprisonment without *Bail* or *Mainprise*; and that every person within whose house this was done, being privy, or knowing thereof, and not effectually punishing or disclosing the same to some publique Officer, should forfeit forty shillings for every such offence. These penalties are moderated by the 35 *Eliz.* 7. to twenty shillings, and one moneths close imprisonment to him who eats flesh on *Wednesday*, *Friday*, or *Saturday*; and to thirteen shillings and four pence to the concealer of any such offence: otherwise this Statute of the 5 *Eliz.* 5. stands yet in force, so far as relates to the observation of these days. We had moreover the sole Trade to *Greenland*.

Consequences.

After we were possessed of the *American Plantations*, the *Dutch* began to partake with us in the Trades of our woollen Manufactories to *Turkey*, *Muscovy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *France*, and up the *Elb*; our *Staple* at *Antwerp* declined; and

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as we increased in the *American* Plantations, so our Trades of woollen Manufactures proportionally decreased, as much to their advantage as our loss. *Here Reader consider the condition of the poor Country-man*; whilſt we not only from this caufe have lost so great a Trade in our woollen Manufactures, but by omitting the inspection into them, they have lost their Reputation abroad; yet the Law against Naturalization continues in force, whereby we exclude all means by which they might either more or better be improved at home; and yet it is felony to export any wool: by reason whereof it becomes a drug, and of no esteem at home; so that if the poor Country-man cannot sell it at home, himself and family must be undone; or if he seeks ſubſiſtence by endeavouring to finde a Market abroad, he incurſ a Penalty.

To intend the Trades of our Plantations, we neglected the Fishing; whereby we ſoon loſt all the Trades we had to *France, Spain, Portugal, Muscovy, and Italy* for white Herring, Ling, and Codd-fiſh, to the Dutch; we have only retained the Trade of Red-herring; and the reaſon is, because they cannot be cured by the Dutch, in regard they cannot be cured unleſs when new taken; which being caught upon our Coast, they become too ſtale for that purpoſe before they can be brought in any of the Ports of the *United Netherlands*: nor have we only loſt these Fishing Trades abroad, but obſerve none of the Fish-days at home, which were obſerved and ordained by the 8 *Eliz. 5.* which were near two thirds of the year.

So, Reader, I leave it to thee to judge, whether the ſeeking of more Plantations will be any ways advantageous to the Trades of *England*. And whether the peopling *Carolina* from the reſidue of the people of *England*, will not be ſo much more pernicious to the Trade of *England*, by ſo many men are as diverted from the trade of *England* to people it.

Cor.

Corollary. 1.

By the same reason, the re-peopling *Ireland*, since the late Massacre and War there by the *English*, hath diminished the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade.

Corol. 2.

By the same reason, the late great Plague and the Wars have diminished the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade.

Per. 5. For lesser numbers of people diminish Trade.

Per. 11. And the re-peopling *Ireland* hath caused lesser numbers of people in *England*.

Per. 12. So have the late great Plague and Wars in *England*.

Annot.

How much the Trades to *Spain*, *Turky*, *Portugal*, and up the *Elb* have been abated within these thirty years, the Merchants can best tell. And if, Reader, thou thinkest much that the Fishing Trade should be abated, when as it is impossible the *Dutch* should ever get that of Red Herrings from us, though they have that of white Herring, Ling, and Codd caught upon our Coast; yet this is very true in the *Iceland* fishing, where we have not one fourth of that Trade we had thirty years since; and I am told by an *Iceland* Fisher-man (with whom I am concerned) that whereas within these five years the *Dutch* had not one Vessel in that Trade, last year their fishery there was more than the *English*. So as that Trade, & the *New-found-Land* fishing Trade are in danger to be utterly lost by us, as well as that of white Herring,

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Ling, and Codd caught upon our Coast : for we not only continue the pressures which are complained of in this *Prop.* and the first *Coroll.* but give the *Dutch* many more occasions of gaining these Trades, as will hereafter appear.

Coroll. 3.

By the same Reason, the peopling the *American* Plantations hath diminished the value of the Lands of *England*.

Prop. 6. For Lands are valuable as the Trade of the place is valuable.

Prop. 5. And the peopling of the *American* Plantations hath diminished the valuable Trades of *England* and the Fishing Trade.

Annot.

It is true indeed, that in King *James* and King *Charles*'s Reign, the Rents of Land were higher in many places than in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign and before; but this was no thanks to our *American* Plantations, but by enjoying so long a peace with *Spain*, when the *Dutch* were at war with it; of which we shall speak hereafter. But though the Rents be more, I cannot tell whether the Lands be more valuable: for Lands are valuable, compared to the Money in any places, and therefore where money is more, if the Rents do not proportionally rise, the value of the Land is less, though the Rents be more. And it was the vast encrease of Money which this Nation acquired by the *Spanish* Trade, which raised the Rents of Lands in King *James*'s and King *Charles* his Reign; though perhaps not the value of the Lands of *England* proportionally to the encrease of Christendom, and the Western world, since the discovery of the King of *Spain's* *West-Indies*.

Coroll.

Corol. 4.

By the same Reason, the peopling the *West-Indies* hath diminished the value of the Lands in *Spain*.

Pet. 6. For Lands are valuable as the trade of the place is valuable.

Coroll. 1. And the peopling the *West-Indies* hath diminished the valuable Trade of *Spain*.

Annotations.

At a Council held at *Rome* 1563. the *French* and *Spanish* Embassadors contended for precedencie ; and it was referred to the Arbitrement of Pope *Pius* the IV. The *Spanish* Embassador, among other Arguments, alledged for the precedencie of the King of *Spain*, the Riches of his *West-Indies*. The *French* Embassador answers, that all the Regions and States of *Europe* are hurt thereby ; but above all, *Spain* it self, in that it makes all things dearer and more impaired ; and that *Spain* in seeking to get the *Indies* Treasure, was neglected, whereby invention and industry were made dull and sleepy, and truth and honesty corrupted ; *Spain* made thin and unpeopled, whereby the Grounds became to lie waste and untilled ; that it put the Kings of *Spain* upon vain and aspiring attempts, and unnecessary Wars, which were chiefly maintained by forein forces, &c. So that though *Spain* does return a vast Treasure, and fills the world with Treasure, yet *Spain* of other places hath least benefit by it ; for the Nations who trade with it, and supply it with Souldiers, draw all the wealth from it. Reader, at thy leisure consider condition of *England*, and compare it herein with that of *Spain*, and judge whether in some particulars it does not much resemble it.

Corol.

Corol. 3.

By the same Reason, the peopling the *American* Plantations hath diminished the value of the Revenues of the Church of *England*.

Pet. 7. For the Revenues of the Church of *England* are valuable, as the Lands are valuable.

Coroll. 3. And the peopling the *American* Plantations hath diminished the value of the Lands of *England*.

Annotations upon Corol. 5.

Though the Glebes and Tithes of the Parish-Churches of *Engl. & Wales* yeld more money than before the Crown of *England* had the accession of the *American* Plantations, yet all sorts of Commodities besides bearing much a greater price in proportion, the value of the Glebes and Tithes are less, than when all other sorts of Commodities were cheaper : but though the condition of the Church be bad in reference to the Glebes and Tythes ; it is worse where Customs are paid, in that they still continue the same, as when Commodities did not bear the third part of the price. To this we add the lamentable condition of the Church-men upon the Coast of *England*, now it hath lost the fishing Trade ; which before did contribute a competent allowance to supply a Curate. Within these twenty years, the Living of *Alborough in Suffolk* was judged to be worth above 100 lib. a year ; now it hath lost the *Island Trade*, the Living will not maintain a Curate without voluntary Contribution of the Parish : and the whole tract of that part of the Coast of *Suffolk*, is become so desolate and unfrequented, that within ten miles distance is *Aldringham, Sizewell, Blithford, Blithboroug, Wainfleet, Walderwick, Sould, Great Linstead, Little Linstead*, none of which have an established maintenance of five pounds

pounds a year to supply a poor Curate with bread. And to these within this distance, may be added *Covehitb, Ruydon, & Easton*, none of which are worth 20 Marks a year. Yet at *Sould, Walderwick, Covehitb, and Blithborough*, are four Parochial Churches which for beauty and structure may compare with any in *England*: and it's believed that 3000 Parishes in *England* and *Wales* are in as bad case.

To pass over the neglect of visiting the sick, administering the Sacraments, Baptizing of Infants, in very many of these places in *Suffolk*; I cannot pass over one remarkable Story, which hapned not long since at *Sizewell*: A certain widow-woman, called the widow *Clim*, died there, and lay so long unburied, that she became so loathsome, as the Sexton when he came to bury her could not endure the stench; so by agreement between the Sexton and the widows son, the Sexton made a Hole neer the door of the House, and the Son tied a Rope about his Mothers Leg, and thereby dragged the Corps to the hole, and so covered it.

Coroll. 6.

By the same Reason, the re-peopling *Ireland* since the late War and Massacre there, hath diminished the value of the Lands in *England*.

Pet. 6. For Lands are valuable, as the Trade of the place is valuable.

Coroll. 1. And the re-peopling *Ireland* hath diminished the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade.

Coroll. 7.

By the same Reason, the late great Plague, and the Wars, have diminished the value of the Lands in *England*.

Pet.

Prop. 6. For Lands are valuable as the Trade of the place is.

Coroll. 2. And the late great Plague and War have diminished the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade.

Annotat. upon these 2. Corollaries.

From hence it is, that the value of Lands was generally fallen all over *England* (except near *London* or some Trading places) about one fourth part ; and though we have great Reason to thank God, that two of the Causes of diminishing the value of the Lands of *England* be ceased (viz. the late great Plague and the Wars;) yet that of peopling *Ireland* from *England* every day encræsces, and so much to to the advantage of those men who will leave us to Plant in *Ireland*, that though Lands be so much fallen in *England*, yet any man may purchase in *Ireland* for one quarter of the value he can in *England*: viz. for les than five years purchase, and stock it for les than one sixth part of the Charge as in *England*: from whence we are scarce secure of any industrious man in *England*: but that all the growing youth and industry of *England* will forsake us, to improve their fortunes in *Ireland*, where they may do it with so much advantage and security above what they can hope for in *England*.

Prop. 6: Theorem 6.

The Peopling of the *American* Plantations subject to the Crown of *England*, hath hindered the propagation of the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*.

Q. The peopling of the *American* Plantations, &c.

Question.

Question. Whether it hath hindred the Propagation, &c. of the Church of *England*. I say it hath.

Ax. 4. For every busines will be so much hindred, as the means are les sufficent.

Pet. 13. But the means of propagating the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England* are les sufficent in the *American* Plantations than in *England*.

Therefore the peopling them, hath hindred the propagation of the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*; which was to be demonstrated.

Annot.

No man is born a Christian, nor of any Christian Church; but as he is made a Christian, or received into a Church: and though the means of propagating and continuing the Doctrine, Practice, and Discipline of the Church of *England* be not sufficent, and most unequally distributed in *England*; yet are the means so much les in the *American* Plantations, either for propagating or continuing the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*, that there is none at all that I ever heard of. So that though the King of *Spain* by force and great worldly encouragements, hath propagated the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *Rome* over many *Americans*, as well as his Subjects born in subsequent Generations; yet did I never hear or read of any endeavor to propagate the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England* among the *Indians*, or to establish them among the Christians. So that it common Fame be not a Liar, the Inhabitants of *Virginia* and *Barbadoes* are little better than Heathens; so are the *Jamaicens*, and much worse in their practice: in *Mary-Land* they are generally Popish; and in *New England* most factious and avulse from the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*; nor do I believe in *Ireland* the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England* is embrac'd by one of twenty.

Prop. 7. Theorem 7.

The peopling of the *American Plantations* subject to the Crown of *England*, hath diminished the strength of *England*.

Ax. 1. The peopling the *American Plantations, &c.*
Question. Whether it hath diminished the strength of *England*. I say it hath.

Ax. 2. For in every thing the effects will be as the causes are.

Pet. 5. But lesser numbers of people diminish strength.

Pet. 10. And the peopling the *American Plantations, &c.* hath caused lesser numbers of people in *England*.

Therefore it hath diminished the strength of *England*, which was to be demonstrated.

Coroll. 1.

By the same Reason, the re-peopling *Ireland*, since the Massacre and War there, hath diminished the strength of *England*.

Pet. 11. For the re-peopling *Ireland* hath caused lesser numbers of People in *England*.

Pet. 5. And lesser numbers of people diminish strength.

Coroll. 2.

By the same Reason, the late great Plague and Wars have diminished the strength of *England*.

Pet. 5. For lesser numbers of people diminish strength.

Pet. 12. And the late great Plague hath caused lesser numbers of people, than are supplied by Births.

Annot.

Annotations upon this Prop. and the two Corollaries.

Before the Crown of *England* had the accession of the *American* Plantations, such were then the number of people, that the Statute of the 1 & 2 *Ph. and Mary* 5. makes it forfeiture of Ship and apparels, to transport Wheat, Rye, Barley, or other Corn or Grain; or Beer, Butter, Cheese, Herring, or Wood without Licence, because thereby a wonderful dearth and extreme Prizes were grown. And in the 2 & 3 *Ph. and M.* 3. great care was taken for keeping of Kine, and rearing Calves; which Law is made perpetual by the 25 *El. 15.* and as a good and profitable Law, to extend to all grounds which were enclosed, or after should be enclosed, by the Stat. of 7 *Jacobi* 8. Queen *Elizabeth* (besides the care taken by *Ph. and M.*) in the fifth year of her Reign, added *Wednesday* to *Friday* and *Saturday* to be observed as a fish-day: neither did she ever inhibit the importation of *Irish* or *Scotish* Cattle; yet do we not hear of any falls of the Rents of Lands by the multitudes and cheapness of lean Cattle, so as to provide against it.

Consequences.

But after the *American* Plantations were inhabited by the *English*, the Coast of *England* (which should be the Glory, Strength, and Ornament of an Island,) soon became decayed, and in a great measure unpeopled (except *Yarmouth*, which is a Town but of one Church, though capable of a better Trade than *Amsterdam*.) To intend the Trade to our Plantations, we neglected the Fishing Trade, whereby the *Dutch* soon became possessed of it, and thereby have acquired this incomparable advantage above us in the Trade of our Plantations, that as we employ only our ablest men thither, who in the diversity of *Cline* and *Dier*, are very subject to Diseases and Mortality, and leave the impotent men, women and children at home without employment; they im-

ploy four times more men in the fishing Trade, than we do to our Plantations, and three times more to the benefit of their State, and also all sorts of impotent people, women and children; and have this advantage above us in time of War as well as Peace, that all hands employed in the fishing Trade are at home, and serviceable, when they are at War, whereas the Inhabitants in our Plantations are of no use or benefit to us in Wars, which was very apparent in our late War with them. In this condition we were, when the late Massacre and Wars hapned first in *Ireland*; nor did the War stay there, but universally was diffused over *England* and *Scotland*: nor did the loss of our men in *England* end here; but to the undoing of the Nation, *Oliver* made War upon *Spain*, whereby, besides the loss of men at *Hispaniola*, we got a new Plantation at *Jamaica*, which will maintain more men than are in *England*; to people this, and re-peopple *Ireland*, not only the Coast of *England* became desolate, but the Countrey much more thin and un-inhabited: and to this it pleased God to add the late great Plague, whereby the Inhabitants are reduced to so few, that though free liberty be given to transport Corn, Butter and-Cheese, and that the Laws made by *Phil.* and *Mir. El.* and King *James* for keeping Kine, and rearing Calves be not observed; nor the fish-days enjoyned by the *5 El. 5.* and have inhibited the importation of fat Cattle out of *Scotland*, and fat and lean out of *Ireland*; yet our Markets are plentifully enough supplied with Beef; nay, the Graziers complain that the Markets are overcharged; nor do we hear of the extreme price of Corn; nor are we in danger of so wonderful a dearth, as was complained of in the *1 & 2 Pb. M. 5.*

Coroll. 3.

*By the same Reason, the peopling the West-
Indies hath diminished the strength of Spain.*

Pet.

Pet. 5. For lesser numbers of people diminish strength.

Pet. 4. And the peopling the *West-Indies* hath caused lesser numbers of people in *Spain*.

Coroll. 4.

By the same Reason, the transporting the *Moors* out of *Granado*, hath diminished the strength of *Spain*.

Annot.

Let us here take a short survey of the strength of the *Spanish* Nation before the Crown of *Spain* acquired the *West-Indies*. If we may give credit to *Livy* and *Plutarch*, (who were the gravest and most impartial of all the *Roman* Historians,) *Spain*, though it were governed by many little Kings, yet it, of all other Nations, continued longest and sharpest Wars against the *Romans*; and it is scarce credible with what huge Armies they continued them, though the *Romans* ever found some King or other to joyn with them against those Kings they warred with. And as of old, so in later times, when the Kingdom of *Spain* was divided into the Kingdoms of *Castile* and *Leons*, *Portugal*, *Navarr*, *Arragon*, and *Granado*; *Fernand* and *Isabella* in the War against the Kings of *Granado*, (when *Arragon* refused to contribute to the War, and the Kingdoms of *Portugal* and *Navarr* stood Neuter) did in one Army, at the siege of *Malaga*, bring twenty thousand Horse and fifty thousand foot; and it is scarce credible with what huge Armies the War on both sides was maintained for ten years together by these two Kingdoms; and then it was that *Columbus* made his discovery upon the *West-Indies*: whereas now all *Spains* (except *Portugal*) are united under one Monarchy, to which are conjoined greater Dominions than are subject to any Monarchy of the Western, or perhaps of the Eastern World,

World; it is fallen so weak and low, as it is a Question, whether it be in the power of Christendom to support it against the Power of *France*; and the King of *Spain*, of the Greatest, is fallen to be one of the poorest, as well as feeblest Princes of Christendom: and all this is come upon the Crown of *Spain*, from no other cause, but the Transplanting the *Moors* out of *Granada* in the Reign of *Philip the II*, the numbers of People which forlack *Spain* to increasē his *West-Indies*, and the *Inquisition*, which bars a future supply for either of these. So that it is not the dispersing of the *Spanish* Dominions which renders them so weak by Sea and Land, but the fewnes of the Inhabitants. The *Venetians* Territories (which are not so much as the twentieth part of *Spain*) lie every where dispersed, yet for near these thirty years together, the *Venetians* maitred the Great *Turk* by Sea, and all the while continued Wars against him by Land: and the *Dutch* Dominions lie more dispersē than the King of *Spain*, yet they do not only grow rich thereby, but are above all other Nations, most powerful by Sea.

Let us take notice of the weakness of the Kingdom of *Spain* both at home, and in his *West-Indies*, in some particulars: when *Portugal* made detection from the Crown of *Spain*, *Spain* without any succēs for near twenty years made War upon it, chiefly with Souldiers brought out of *Milan*, *Naples*, *Sicily*, and such Forces as it raised out of *Switzerland* and *Germany*; (for few could be raised out of *Spain*,) But this not succēding, the King of *Spain* trusting to the *Gallick* Faith at the Treaty of *Bayonne* 1659. brought the Marques of *Circassene* with the greatest part of the Army in the *Netherlands* to subdue *Portugal*; but this Army being broken by the joynē Forces of the *English*, *French*, and *Portugal*, (for the Plantations and Discoveries of the *East* and *West-Indies* hath made *Portugal* as thin of people as *Spain*,) *Spain* was ever after forced to continue upon a defensive posture, till it was necessitated to seek a Peace with the loss of the Kingdom of *Portugal*; and what the consequences of the loss of the Army under the Marques of

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Caraceng have been to the *Spanish Netherlands* in the year 1667. is very well understood by the *English*, *Dutch*, and *Switz*; though the blow be as yet felt by *Spain* only: nor could any less Pow'r than the Tripartite League between the *English*, *Swede*, and *Dutch*, with the terror of the Arms of *Switzerland*, protect the residue of the *Spanish Netherlands* from falling under the Power of *France*.

And as the weakness of *Spain* is such at home, and in the *Spanish Netherlands*, so it is much more in his *West-Indies*, from whence his wealth and riches flow, which too ought is known, are greater than any Prince in the world hath; yet being but thinly planted, how easily do they every year receive the impulsion, devastation, and plunder of a few *Jamaican* Capers! But sure it were worthy consideration how to prevent this for the future: for if the exhaustion of the Treasure of the *English* and *Dutch* in their *French*, *East-India*, *Turkey*, and other Eastern and Northern Trades, were not supplied out of the *Spanish West-Indies*, these Trades must either be discontinued, or the Western World (except *France*) would be impoverished by them. So that it is evident, both *English* and *Dutch* lose so much in all their Trades, as these *Jamaicans* impoverish, or interrupt the King of *Spain* or his Subjects in the returns of the *West-Indian* Plate-fleets.

Seville is the Metropolis of *Andaluzia*, and *Andaluzia* is the best Country of *Spain*. In the year 1649. hapned a great Plague in *Seville*; and this famous and heretofore flourithing City is near one half unpeopled, and utterly falm into decay; and that part of it which is inhabited, but very thin, and the people there most *French*, who of all Nations most hate the *Spaniards*; yet being of the Church of *Rome*, are in no danger of the *Inquisition*, and are there entertained by the *Spaniard*.

Let us now compare the State of *England* with that of *Spain*. In the caulcs we find the peopling of our *American* ^{of Engl.} *Plantations* do more exhaust *England* of men in proportion ^{compared} with that to it, than the *West-Indies* do *Spain*; and if no provision be ^{of Spains.} made

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made to relieve it, will in less time than since the *West-Indies* became subject to *Spain*, leave it less peopled. Secondly, the Massacre in *Ireland*, wherein is said above 200000 persons were murdered, and probably not many fewer of the Popish party suffered; both which *England* only hath supplied of her own number, and so necessarily left so many fewer in it; and the late great Plague, wherein is said near 200000 persons died; do more than equalize the transporting the *Moor*s out of *Granada*: And lastly, the Law against Naturalization is a greater barr against a future supply, than the *Inquisition* is to *Spain*.

We have compared the condition of *England* with *Spain*, wherein *England*'s is at least equal to it, though it hath not so long laboured under it: you may now understand wherein it is worse. First, in that the King of *Spain* in the *West-Indies*, acquires new Subjects; whereas the Crown of *England* wholly peoples the *American* Plantations with *English* subject to it. And, Secondly, the King of *Spain* being head of the House of *Austria*, beclides the supplies of men which he draws out of *Milan*, *Naples*, *Sicily*, and other Islands in the Mediterranean Sea, and *Switzerland*, hath upon all occasions large supplies of men out of *Germany*.

Before the Crown of *England* had the accession of the *American* Plantations, it did usually, when *England* was not troubled with Civil Wars, prevail in offensive Wars against *France* and *Scotland*. If it were not for the terror of the Arms of *Switzerland*, it might now be a Question, whether all the Power of *Spain*, the *Empire* and the *Tripartite League*, could protect the *Spanish Netherlands* from falling under the Power of *France*.

Nor can I tell whether the Coast of *England* be better inhabited than that of the *Spanish West Indies*; I am sure both *French* and *Dutch* are more able to invade them, than the *Americans* those of the *West-Indies*.

The *Inquisition* permits the *French* to inhabit *Seville* after the depopulation thereof by the Plague 1649. But the Law against Naturalization permits neither Christian, Jew, nor Infidel,

Infidel to help re-peopling the City of *London* since the Plague of 1665.

So that as by this Law we bid defiance to all the world to continue our Enemies ; so it denies us the assistance of all men who desire to be of us, and aid and assist us. It is contrary to the prudence and practice of the *Romans*, and greatest and wisest Princes of all Ages : and God himself would not permit his own people to continue in the Land he had given them, if they did oppress the stranger which was in the Land, *Jer. 7. 6, 7.*

See Sir
Walter
Rawleigh
of the
people.

Prop. 8. Theorem. 8.

The peopling the American Plantations subject to the Crown of England, and the re-peopling Ireland, have endangered the Crown, Church, Wealth, Lands, Liberty, Trade, and Glory of England.

Ans. The peopling the American Plantations, and re-peopling Ireland.

Question. Whether they have endangered the Crown, Church, &c. of England ? I say they have.

Ax. 5. For every thing will be so much endangered, as the means of protecting it are diminished.

Pet. 15. But the Crown, Church, Wealth, Lands, Liberty, Trade, and Glory of England, are protected by the strength of England.

Prop. 7. And the peopling the American Plantations, and Corol. 1. and re-peopling Ireland, hath diminished the strength of England.

Therefore the peopling the American Plantations, and re-peopling Ireland, have endangered the Crown, Church, &c. of England ; which was to be demonstrated.

Annot.

To this condition is the Kingdom reduced by ours peopling our *American* Plantations, and re-peopling *Ireland*; which it pleased God to augment by so many men as extraordinarily died in the late great Plague, and the late Civil and *French Wars*: yet we still continue the Law against Naturalization, whereby we do not only utterly exclude any possible supply; (notwithstanding *Ireland* would better maintain all the men in *England*, added to those in *Ireland*, than the *United Netherlands* can do the Inhabitants in them; and so may *Jamaica*, for ought I can say against it;) but though the City of *London* and Suburbs when rebuilt be swollen to much more bigness than it was 50 years ago, yet is there no means to people it, but from the poor remainder of the thin Inhabitants in the Country, by reason of it. So that if what hath been said, if the Example of the *Romans* and the greatest and wisest Princes, nor the Precepts of God himself, *Jer.* 7. 6, 7. nor the near approaching and growing greatness of our Neighbours the *French* and the *Dutch* can prevail with us; then Gods. will, and theirs who will have it thus, be done, I cannot help it; but if we cannot be relieved herein, I pray God that in stead of giving, we do not receive Laws from others.

Coroll.

By the same Reason, the peopling the *West-Indies*, and the transplanting the *Moors* out of *Granado*, have endangered the Crown, Church, &c. of *Spain*.

Coroll. 3. For the peopling the *West-Indies* hath diminished the strength of *Spain*, and so hath the transporting the *Moors* out of *Granado*.

Annot.

Annotation.

I should be much satisfied if the danger of the Crown of *Spain* were the bounds of this danger ; but the Reason holds to the endangering of Christendom to fall under the Tyranny of the *Turk*, in that it not only leaves *Spain* thin and unpeopled , but that for want of supply to be had out of *Spain*, the Kings of *Spain* are necessitated to draw upon all occasions great numbers of men out of *Sicily* and *Naples*, which are no other ways severed from the Great *Turk*'s Dominions in *Albania*, *Dalmatia*, and *Morea*, than by the *Adriaticque Gulf* : therefore these Kingdoms are left so much more unable to sustain the force of the *Turk*, by how many men are withdrawn from thence by the King of *Spain*: and by this means the Duchy of *Milan* is rendered so much less able to support the *Venetians* against the *Turk* by Land, in preservation of *Friuli* and those places they hold in *Dalmatia*, which are the Frontiers which secure *Milan* and all *Italy* from being over-run by the *Turk*.

In this condition have these Plantations left Christendom. I need not say, *A Pox take them*, for they had the Pox before ever Christian set foot upon the *Indian* shore; and gave the *Spaniards* such a Pox , that when *Gonsalves* the Great relieved *Naples* besieged by the *French* , with an Army made up of a medly of almost all the Nations of Christendom , it from thence diffused almost all over Christendom , but especially *France* : so that for all the men which were lost from *Europe* in peopling and planting these *American* Plantations, we have returned, among other benefits, this foul Disease, (now every where dispers'd) whereby the very nature and constitution of innumerable persons of those left behinde , are become degenerate and impaired, not to one Age only , but to be entailed upon their posterities for ever.

Prop. 9. Theorem 9.

The Act made 12 Car. 2. 18. and confirmed 13 Car. 2. 14. Entituled, *An Act for Encouraging and encrease of Shipping and Navigation*, commonly called the Act of Navigation, hath diminished the valuable Trades of *England*.

Act. The Act of Navigation.

Question. Whether it hath diminished the Trade of *England*. I say it hath.

Ax. 3. For in every thing, the effects will be as the causes are.

Pet. 3. But lesser numbers of people diminish Trade.

Pet. 17. And the Act of Navigation hath caused lesser numbers of people in all the Ports of *England*.

Therefore the Act of Navigation hath diminished the Trades of *England*; which was to be demonstrated.

Annot.

So that as before our Plantations and *Ireland* had exhausted our men, whereby it became impossible to preserve the Trades of *England*, and the fishing Trade, thereby lost to the *Dutch*; and the Law against Naturalization debarred us of a future supply by planting with us; so the Act of Navigation debars us of the greatest part of the World from Trading with us, whereby it excludes multitudes and course of men and Traders, who would thereby have infinitely, as they had increased, advanced the Trades of Beer, Beef, Mutton, and all sorts of Provisions to have supplied the Mariners, whilst they should have continued in our Ports.

By this Law, this Kingdom resembles a Country-man, who had a large farm, very fruitful of it self in all sorts of

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Commodities, wherewith it could have supplied the Markets of the Countrey, much better than any of his Neighbours; but his family was so contracted, that a great part of his farm lay waste and untilled; and that part of it which was, was so negligently managed, that all the farmers about him, who had less and worse farms, supplied all the Markets with all sorts of Commodities, which could be renewed upon any of their farms, better and cheaper; nay, those Commodities, which none but this great farmer could supply the Market with, became so abated, that he could scarce get any of his family to work them, so as to procure any Market at all; though many of his Neighbours proffered him their service, whereby he should not only have the sole Market in these, but have a very great advantage above his Neighbours in all other Commodities. But this farmer being a great lover of his family (who told him in case he admitted any strangers, they would eat the bread out of their mouths; and that his family would be endangered by confusion and disorder) rejected all these Propositions; but was perswaded by some of the graver part to send some of his family (which before was too small) to plant some far remote wastes, which some of his family (having nothing else to do) had discovered; whereby they told him, that though he could not improve his interest by the product of his farm at home, yet there he might finde out other sorts of Commodities, whereby he would certainly enrich himself and his family: to this counsel, the well-meaning (yet covetous) farmer hearkens, and sends many of his small family to manage these wastes, whereby his farm at home became in a very short time so neglected, that he was scarce able to supply the Markets with any sorts of Commodities at all, but such as were fetched from his doors, nor could procure any Commodities which were not renewed upon his farm, but by his Neighbours. The good farmer perceiving this, calls a Council about it; the Council resolve that it was his Neighbors who had undone his Trade by fetching away his Commodities, and therefore advise him to inhibit them the bounds of his

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his farm, and that they should supply his family with nothing, but what each exclusive to other, renewed upon his proper farm; nor that any of his family should import, or carry out any of the Commodities of his farm, but in conveyances that were made in the bounds of it, and those managed by three quarters at least of his own family. What follows, you shall hear afterward.

Corollary 1.

By the same Reason, the Act of Navigation hath diminished the value of the Lands of England.

Pet. 6. For Lands are valuable as the Trade of the place is valuable.

Prop. 9. And the Act of Navigation hath diminished the valuable Trades of England.

Corol. 2.

By the same Reason, the Act of Navigation hath diminished the value of the Revenues of the Church.

Pet. 7. For the Revenues of the Church are valuable, as the Lands of England are valuable.

Coroll. 1. } And the Act of Navigation hath diminished
Prop. 9. } the value of the Lands of England.

Annot.

And so hath the Act of Navigation diminished the value of the Revenues of the Crown of England by the same Reason; for though the Revenues of the Crown of England be diminished in the value of the Lands, by peopling the American Plantations; yet perhaps the Revenues by Customs of the

the Growths and Manufactures of them, do more than answer it ; whereas the Crown receives no benefit by the A& Navigation , for the abatement of the value of the Lands of the Crown , caused by the Act of Navigation.

Coroll. 3.

By the same Reason , the Act of Navigation hath diminished the strength of *England*.

Prer. 17. For the Act of Navigation hath caused lesser numbers of People in all the Ports of *England*.

5. And lesser numbers of people diminish strength.

Annot.

Though the numbers of people which are excluded by the Act of Navigation had not been longer the Kings Subjects than they had continued in the Ports of *England* , yet they had been subject to the Crown and Laws of *England* so long as they had continued in them ; whereby the power of *England* had been so much increased. The strength which the *Venetians* have at Sea , consists principally in hiring the *English* and *Dutch* shipping and Mariners who trade with the State of *Venice* , and the Wars between *England* and the *United Netherlands* in the time of the Rump , which hindered the intercourse of the *English* and *Dutch* with the *Venetians* , was the main Reason of the *Turks* recovering the *Dardanelles* , and the abatement of the *Venetians* Power by Sea against the *Turk*.

If I be not mistaken, in or about the year 1632, the King of *Persia* having often besieged *Ormus* , (which lies in the bottom of the *Persian Gulph* , and is one of the most famous Cities of the *East-Indies* ,) still the *Portugals* being more powerful by Sea, so supplied it with all sorts of Provisions, that

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that the King of *Perſia* made ſmall progreſs, until he by large promises to certain *English* trading in the Gulph of *Perſia*, and to grant the *English* greater freedom of Traffick in *Ormus*, hired them and their ſhips to beat off the *Portugals* by Sea; whereby he overpowred the *Portugals* by Sea, and reduced *Ormus* to the ſubjeſtion of the Crown of *Perſia*; and the *English*, in recompence of their ſervice, did many years enjoy the Priviledges granted by him; but whether they do now, I cannot tell; I have heard the King of *Perſia* hath of late denied them to the *English*.

It was, as I remember, in the year 1650 or 1651, that the *Venetians* ſo far prevailed againſt the *Turk* in the Island of *Candia*, that they held the City of *Canea* ſtreightly beſieged by Sea and Land, whereby they had reduced it to great extremitieſ. It hapned at that time the *English* Merchants had ſeven stout ſhips riding in the Port of *Smyrna*, (I will not mention the Captains names:) the *Venetian* General by Sea was jealous leſt these ſhips, joyned with the *Turkish* Armada, would overpowr the *Venetian* fleet by Sea, and from thence relieve *Canea*. Hereupon the *Venetian* General ſent to the Captains of the *English* ſhips, to know whether in caſe the Grand Seignior ſhould engage them againſt the *Venetians* in relief of *Canea*, they would joyn againſt them: all the Captains (I have heard) by engagement under their hands, and by Oath, did promife not to affiſt the *Turk* againſt the *Venetians*. But afterward (though at firſt all the Captains refuſed) upon the threatnings of the Grand Seignior to make an Imbarco upon all the Goods of the *English* in his Dominions, and to make ſlaves of the *English*, these Captains did joyn with the *Turkish* Armado, and beat the *Venetian* fleet from before *Canea*, and thereby relieved it. The *Venetian* Embaſſador complained hereof to the Rump, but could get no re lief; becauſe, as the Rump affirmed, these ſhips being in the *Turks* power, were ſubjeſt to it.

The greateſt re lief that the miſerable Emperor *Constantinus Paleologue*, the laſt Emperor of the *Grecians*, found a Saint *Mahomet* the Great *Turk*, was certain ſhips and Gal lies

lics of *Venice*, *Genoa*, *Crete*, and *Cibos*, of whom the Emperor made stay; to which were joyned two tall ships with 400 Souldiers, who were commanded by *Johannes Justinianus*, an Adventurer of *Genoa*, who had been scouring the Seas; these coming to *Constantinople*, were entertained by the Emperor, and *Justinianus* made Generalissimo of all the Emperors forces.

Prop. 10. Theorem 10.

The Act of Navigation hath diminished the Timber of *England*: I may say, hath enda-
gered the utter destruction of it.

Act is, The Act of Navigation.

Question. Whether it hath diminished the Timber of *En-
gland*. I say, it hath.

Ax. 6. For every thing will be so much diminished as the means of supplying the wants and decays of it are ex-
cluded.

Per. 18. But the Timber of *England* was wanting and decayed before the Act of Navigation.

Per. 19. And the Act of Navigation excludes the means of supplying it.

Therefore the Act of Navigation hath diminished the Timber of *England*, &c. which was to be demon-
strated.

Annotations upon this Proposition.

It is now above 120 years since the making of the Act of 35 of H. 8. 17. when without all Question the Timber of *England* was above five times more than now it is, yet notwithstanding the heat and distemper of those times, so vigilant were our Ancestors in the preservation of the Timber of this Nation, (the best for Shipping in the world) that though they did not foresee all ways for preserving and en-
creasing

creasing it ; yet they saw that the great decay of it was universally such in *England*, that unless speedy remedy in that behalf were provided, great and manifest likelyhood of scarcity, and lack of Timber, for building, making, repairing, and maintaining Houses and Ships, would be ; for prevention whereof, several provissons were made, but never put (or at least not in my memory) in execution. Which is the fate in many of the Laws of these times. Queen *Elizabeth*, a Lady of incomparable Prudence and Foresight, and more jealous of the Honour and safety of this Nation, than any of her Ancestors or Predecessors) as one of her chiefeſt cares , in the first year of her Reign, for the Preservation of the Timber of *England*, gave free liberty to all men , as well Subjects as Strangers, freely to Import Malts and Raff. Notwithstanding this provision, this vigilant Queen taking notice of the great decay of Timber occasioned by converting the same into cloven board, did in the 35 of her Reign, c.11. Ordain, that every stranger which should ship, carry, or transport Beer, or Fish , (except Herrings) in Cask , should before such Transportation ; and every Subject which should Transport Beer or Fish before, or within four moneths after, for every six tuns of Beer or Fish , should import from parts beyond the Seas 200 of Clapboard fit to make Cask to contain three foot and two inches in length at least, upon penalty of forfeiture of such Fish , Beer, and Cask. Yet though both these Laws stand now in force , and the good and safety of the Nation be so much concerned in them ; the A&t of Navigation makes it forfeiture of Ship, Goods, and Guns, to import any Raff , Malts , Timber , or Clapboard, unles by *English* Ships (though the *English* since the Rumps firſt institution of the Law have not built one ship for this Trade, nor ever will so long as it stands in force) and sailed by *English*, and the Natives of the place , whether the Natives have ships or no. So that if an *English* man, *Dutch* man, *Hamburgher*, or any Easterling Trade for Beer

Beer or Fish, and do not import the Clapboard prescribed by the 35 Eliz. 11. the goods and cask are forfeit: But if they do import clapboard, the Ship, and Goods, and Guns are forfeit by the Act of Navigation.

I have often heard my Father complain of the vast destruction of our Timber, by converting the same into Clapboard, whereby all the best of our Timber is consumed; for when any Oak will rend, or so far as the ground-end will rend, Rift bearing about a third penny more price than if it were sawn into plank, the converter intending his profit converts it into Rift: and that if he could ever see a Parliament wherein he could ever hope to do any good, he would bring in a Bill to prevent the destruction of our Timber hereby.

Old Oliver entertained this Law but coldly: but however he were otherwise more careful of his own Interest than of the Nations, yet he permitted the English Merchants to trade in Forcian Bottoms for Timber; whereby he was not only better and cheaper supplied than the Nation hath since been, but he enforced the King of Denmark's Subjects to sell their ships built for that Trade, and wherewith they used to impose what terms they pleased upon the English, being better and cheaper supplied than they could.

Consequences of this Proposition.

Besides the mischiefs and inconveniences which have come upon this Nation by not observing the Law made the 35 of Eliz. 11. these inconveniences have ensued the Act of Navigation, in reference to the Trade of Timber, which were proved before a Committee of the House of Commons, 12 Feb. 1668.

1. Before the Rump made this Law, the Trade to Norway for Timber was generally driven by the English in barter of our Growths and Manufactures; whereas now it is driven in Dollars and the Treasure of the Nation: and those

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Growthes and Manufactures of *England* which are exported into *Norway*, are rarely exported but by *Norwegians*.

2. That the prizes of *Norway*-Timber were become near double.

3. That our own Timber was much wasted by reason of the dearness of *Norway*.

4. That we had not built one ship for that Trade since the Law, nor could ever hope to do, so long as it stood in force, because a forein ship may be built for half the price, and be more free for Trade, whereas the *Norwegians* had doubled their shipping, and built them twice as bigg; and from 600 Mariners, increased them to 6000; whereby the *English* in a short time must necessarily be excluded the Trade of *Norway*, unless he drive it by the *Norwegians*, and in *Norway* bottoms.

5. That the *English* are now almost wholly laid aside, the Trade of *Norway* being generally driven in *Norway* bottoms, and those sailed by *Norwegians*.

6. That the *English* are wholly left to the King of *Denmark* disposing, whenever he pleases to impose any further abusess upon them than were complained of; which were, that the *English* ever since 1646. and by the Treaty made with his Majesty 1660. paid $\frac{1}{3}$ or a Rixdollar per *Last* for the growths of *Norway* except the Town of *Bergen* but since the late War with them, they paid Cusome for Timber a Rixdollar and half per *Last*; for other Growth, a Rixdollar and $\frac{1}{3}$ others, 2 Rixdollars and $\frac{1}{3}$; and others 3 Rixdollars: and in measuring the Lattage, the same shps which before the War had their measures adjusted, were raised some 35, others 40 *Lasts*.

7. That it was the Interest of the King of *Denmark* to make the Trade of *Norway* insupportable to the *English*; for thereby, as the case stood, his Subjects would monopolize the Trade: yet could no redress hereof be had, until in the years 1667, 1668. His Majesty permitted his Subjects to Trade in Forein Vessels, and strangers to import Timber; and this reduced the Exorbitant Impositions of the King of *Den-*

Denmark to the Treaty of 1660, or otherwise he would have undone his own Subjects in that Trade, as they were in the time of *Oliver*.

I insist more particularly hereon, because that by the scarcity and waste of our Timber by reason of this Law, and which must be in a vast measure increased in rebuilding the City of *London*; the *French* and *Dane* will have in their own Dominions, and the *Dutch* may have down the *Rhine*, *Maze*, and *Scheld*, out of *Germany*, *Liege*, and *Lorrain*, such Quantities of Timber, as between any of them and us will be no proportion: and what the fatal consequence hereof will be to this Nation, if no care or provision be had, I almost tremble to consider.

Prop. 11. Theorem 11.

The Act of Navigation hath hindred the building Ships in *England*.

Act. The *Act of Navigation*.

Question. Whether it hath hindred the building Ships in *England*: I say, it hath.

Ans. 7. For if the necessary means of doing any businets be wanting and decayed, that businets will be to much hindred, as the means are diminished.

Pet. 20. But Timber is a necessary mean to build Ships.

Prop. 10. And the *Act of Navigation* hath diminished the Timber of *England*, which by the 18 *Pet.* before was wanting and decayed.

Therefore the *Act of Navigation* hath hindred the building of Ships in *England*; which was to be demonstrated.

Annotat. upon this Proposition.

It is agreed upon by all men, that the Timber of *England* is of all other the best for building of Ships; but then it must

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must be understood, that like choice may be had in *England*, as in other places; and so long as we had as good choice in our *English* Timber, as the *Dutch*, *Dane*, and *French*, we built better Men of War, and stronger and more durable Merchants Ships, than any of them: But now all the choice Timber of *England* is wasted and consumed, the *Dutch*, *Dane*, and *French* have equal choice, as before, it is much to be feared that for the future we shall not long enjoy this advantage, but not be able without excessive charge to build so good Ships as any of them.

Prop. 12. Theorem 12.

The Act of Navigation hath diminished the Shipping of *England*.

Act. The Act of Navigation.

Question. Whether it hath diminished the shipping of *England*. I say it hath.

Ax. 8. For things will be diminished if the means of doing them be hindred, and the loss and decay of them be not otherwise supplied.

Prop. 11. But the Act of Navigation hath hindred the building ships in *England*.

Pet. 21 And the loss and decay of the shipping of *England* must not be supplied by buying forein Ships, by the Act of Navigation.

Therefore the Act of Navigation hath diminished the Ships of *England*; which was to be demonstrated.

Annot.

To this condition, (like that of the Children of *Israel* in the *Egyptian* bondage) is the shipping of *England* reduced; our Timber for building ships is all wasted and consumed; yet if any *English* man presumes to buy any forein ship, and trade in it to any Port of *England*, *Wales*, *Ireland*, our

our Plantations, or any place subject to the Crown of *England*, she is forfeit, Goods, Guns, Tackle, and Ammunition, by the Act of Navigation; and how this is for encouraging and increase of shipping and Navigation, if any other man understands, his understanding is far above mine; for I protest, I do not: especially since at this day I do not beleieve there is one half of the shipping belonging to *England*, as when the Rump first instituted this Law, though the Prize-ships be taken into the reckoning (which I judge to be four times more than we lost in either War with the *Dutch*.) In *Ipswich* are somewhat above one third; in *Woodbridge* not one third; but in *Albborough*, *Dunwich*, *Walderswick*, and *Southwold*, not one fourth part of what were when the Rump made this Law. And here I wish some man would take pains to make further inspection herein, to prove me mistaken.

Prop. 13. Theorem 13.

The Act of Navigation hath hindred the Navigation of *England*.

Qd. The Act of Navigation.

Ques. Whether it hath hindred the Navigation of *England*. I say, it hath.

Ax. 9. For the doing things will be so much hindred, as the means of doing them are diminished.

Pet. 22. But shipping are necessary means in Navigation.

Prop. 12. And the Act of Navigation hath diminished the shipping of *England*.

Therefore the Act of Navigation hath hindred the Navigation of *England*; which was to be demonstrated.

Annotations.

Nor must any *English* man navigate any *English*-built ship to trade to any part of *England*, *Ireland*, or any of our Plantati-

tations, unless she be sailed by $\frac{1}{4}$ English at least, under no less penalty than loss of Ship, Goods, Guns, Ammunition, and Tackle; though it be evident the Coast of *England* be desolate and almost uninhabited ; and the Country as well as Coast is so thin of people, that it is not half peopled. By the Act of 1 *Eliz.* 13. it was free for all men, as well strangers as Natives, to import Pitch and Tar ; which Law stands yet in force : yet if by the Act of Navigation any *English* man, unless in *English*-built ships, and sailed by $\frac{1}{4}$ English, import any ; or any stranger, not Natives, whether the Natives have Ships or not, import any, the Ship, Goods, Guns, Tackle, and Ammunition are all forfeit. So by the 1 *Eliz.* 13. all men might import hemp and cordage, paying strangers duties. Now if any *English* ship import any hemp or cordage, and be not sailed by $\frac{1}{4}$ English at least, she is forfeit, &c. nor must any stranger nor native, upon any less penalty : Yet it is evident that the Inhabitants of *Liefland*, from whence the best hemp (if not all) is to be had, trade not with us at all.

Consequences.

From whence it came to pass, that in two years after the Rumps making this Law, the building of ships became one third peny dearer ; and Sea-mens wages so excessive, that we have wholly lost the Trades to *Muscovy* and *Greenland* thereby : and from hence it is, that all foreign Commodities imported into *England* (except in the *Turkey* Trade, and some trifles from *Guinea* and the *East-Indies*) are consumed in *England* ; whilst thereby we give the *Dutch* and other Nations a power of driving the Trade of the World, where the Commodities are not *English*, or Subject to the Crown of *England*.

Prop. 14. Theorem 14.

The Act of Navigation hath hindred the vend-

State, and Trade of England. 49
ing of the Growths and Manufactures of Eng-
land, and of Fish in Foreign parts.

Q. 8. The Act of Navigation.

Question. Whether it hath hindred the vending of the Growths, &c. in forein parts. I say, it hath.

Ax. 10. For the doing things will be so much hindred, as the necessary means of doing them are hindred.

Prop. 23. But Navigation, unless it be into *Scotland*, is a necessary mean of vending the Growths and Manufactures of *England*, and Fish in forein parts.

Prop. 14. And the Act of Navigation hath hindred the Navigation of *England*.

Therefore the Act of Navigation hath hindred the vending of the Growths and Manufactures of *England*, and of Fish in forein parts; which was to be demonstrated.

Annotations.

Nor must any Forein ship or vessel trade to *England* with any forein Commodities, unless in ships or vessels of that place or Countrey, and navigated by the Master and $\frac{1}{2}$ Mariners of the place at least, whether they have ships or not; so as now we have neither ships nor Mariners sufficient for our Trade, we upon the matter exclude the Trading part of the world from Trading with us: from whence these consequences follow.

Consequences.

1. That the Growths and Manufactures of *England* to be exported in forein Trade, are reduced to a few *English* Merchants, who may take what they please, and at what terms they please; and leave the rest upon the poor Natives hands, without any other possible means of Relief.

K

So

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So as our Native Commodities are not valuable as if Trade were free, but as a few Merchants please to set a price upon them.

2. As in our Native Commodities, so in Foreign, the Merchant and Natives of the place may impose what rates they please; and in the mean time we exclude multitudes and concourse of men and Traders, which would infinitely advance our Trade thereby; and now we complain for want of Trade, when as by this Law it seems impossible to be otherwise.

3. As this Law makes a few Merchants Masters of all the Trade of England: so it makes Mariners the Merchants Masters; for being but a few, and the Merchant restrained to them, it he gives them not what wages they please, he must not Trade at all.

Annotations upon the Act of Navigation in general.

Laws of
like na-
ture
found by
experi-
ence mis-
chievous
to this
Nation.

1. The Title of this Act is, *An Act for encouraging and increase of Shipping*; yet it restrains the Navigation of England to English-built ships, upon no less penalty than confiscation; whereas for above 120 years the want and decay of Timber hath been complained of in Parliament: and how then this can be a means to increase shipping, especially when we have so few builders; I shall be glad to be informed. But the consequences of Laws of like nature have been observed and reflected upon. For by the Stat. of 4 H. 7. 10. no Gascoyn-wine, or Tholomse-woad was to be imported into England, but in ships English, Irish, Welsh, or of the men of Barwick, or Callice; and the Master and greater part of the Mariners to be Subjects of the Realm of England, upon pain to forfeit the said Wine and Woad; which was supposed to be made for the maintenance of the Navy of this Realm, and that the said Wine and Woad might be had at more easie prizes. The experience whereof has ever since appeared to the contrary, for that the said Wine

Wine and Woad were sold at such excessive rates as had not been before seen within this Realm, and the Navy thereby never the better maintained; and therefore the Stat. of 4 H. 7. 10. was repealed by the 5 and 6 Ed. 6. 18. and liberty for all strangers in amity with the King, as well as Subjects, to import the laid Wine and Woad.

By the 5 K. 2. 3. none of the Kings Subjects might carry forth or bring in any Merchandise but only in ships of the Kings Allegiance; this was repealed by the 1 Eliz. 13. because that by reason thereof there hath not only grown great displeasure betwixt Forein Princes and the Kings of this Realm, but also the Merchants have been sore grieved and damaged.

Though the 5 of R. 2. 3. did not permit the Kings Subjects to trade but in ships of the Kings Allegiance; yet by the 6 Ricb. 2. 8. where no English Ships were to be had, English men might trade in strangers ships; and though by the 4 H. 7. 10. Gascoyn-Wine, and Tholouse-Woad, might not be brought into the Realm but by the English Ships, and English Merchants and Mariners; yet if they could not have freight in an English or Denizens Ships, they might freight a strangers: whereas by the Act of Navigation, though we have not built one ship for the Trades of *Greenland*, *Norway*, nor *Moscovy*, since the Act of Navigation; yet if we buy any, or freight any strangers ship for any of the Trades, it is forfeit, with all her Goods, Guns, Lading, Tackle, and Ammunition. So that though we may possibly have some Trade to *Norway* for Timber, when our Prize-ships are spent, upon such terms as the *Norwegians* please, and not otherwise: yet it will be impossible to have any Trade to *Moscovy* or *Greenland*; for the *Moscovite* trades not with us, and the Whales have no shipping at all.

The im-
possibility
of Execu-
ting the
Act of
Navigation.

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Other Mischiefs and Inconveniences which have ensued the Act of Navigation.

All the
mischiefs
complained
of 17
Car 21.
brought
upon us
by this
Law.

The 17 Car. 21. complains, that the Importation of Gunpowder from foreign parts, was against Law prohibited, and the making thereof within this Realm ingrossed, whereby the price of Gunpowder was excessively raised, many Powder-Mills decayed, the Kingdom very much weakened and indangered, the Merchants thereof much damnified, many Mariners and others taken Prisoners, and brought into miserable Captivity and slavery; many ships taken by Turkish and other Pyrates, and many other inconveniences have from thence ensued, and more are like to ensue, if they be not timely prevented; and therefore this Law permits the Trade free to strangers as well as *English*, to import Gunpowder: and though this Law stands yet in force, yet against it and all the reasons in it, the Act of Navigation makes it no less than confiscation of Ship, Goods, Guns, Tackle, and Ammunition, for any *English* man to import any unless in an *English*-built ship, and sailed by $\frac{3}{4}$ *English* at least, or for any stranger, not Native of the making it, to import any, whether he hath ships or not.

Prop. 15. Theorem 15.

The Act made 15 Car. 2. cap. 7. Intituled; *Trade encouraged*, hath diminished the valuable Trades of *England* with *Scotland*, for all sorts of Wire ready made; all sorts of Haberdashers ware, as Hats, Ribbons, Buttons, Gloves, and Bandstrings of all sorts; All sorts of Upholsters ware, as Hangings, Stools and Chairs of all sorts; all sorts of Cutlers ware, as Knives, Sicles, Sythes, Sizers, and Sheaths for Knives; all

all sorts of Slop-sellers ware, as Stockens, Caps, course Shifts and Frocks of all sorts.

Act is, The Act made 15 Car. 2. cap. 7.

Question. Whether it hath diminished the valuable Trad.s of *England* with *Scotland*, &c. I say, it hath.

Act. 11. For every thing will be so much diminished, as the means of doing it are excluded.

Act. 38. But the valuable Trades of *England* with *Scotland* for all sorts of Wire, &c. was chiefly driven by means of the product of fat Cattle and Fish by the Subjects of *Scotland*.

Act. 39. And the Act 15 Car. 2. 7. did exclude the Importation of fat Cattle and Fish, upon several severe Penalties.

Therefore it hath diminished the valuable Trades of *England* with *Scotland* for all sorts of Wire, &c. which was to be demonstrated.

Answ.

The Reason alledged by the Act is, That the importation of fat Cattle hath caused the fall of the Rents of grazing grounds in *England*, and likely more to do; but it gives none why the *Scotish* Nation should not import Fish, but upon necessity of loss. But how comes this to pass, that *Ireland*, as well as *Scotland*, ever before used the Trade for fat Cattle, yet the effect complained of, was never before understood, either by the Parliament or Nation? Here, Reader, it is worthy thy consideration, that at this time when this Law was made, all sorts of Lands became as much fallen as grazing grounds, not from the importation of fat Cattle and Fish out of *Scotland*, but from the necessary causes of the decay of our Trade, before demonstrated.

Let us now consider the Reason alledged by the Act. In all rational designs, the end is first to be considered; and if it be

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be granted that the Importation of fat Cattle had abated the Rents of grazing grounds, yet had not the Landlords any just cause to have complained, in regard they should have bought Beef and Mutton so much cheaper; and all sorts of People who were employed in these beneficial Trades with *Scotland*, might have been so much cheaper maintained in their Trades, not to supply *Scotland* only, but all other parts of the World; whereby we might so much cheaper have supplied all places, than any other place could, where men were maintained dearer.

Consequences.

The Kingdom of *Scotland* exasperated by this Law, in return of our kindness, impose 90 per cent. upon all sorts of Commodities *English*, imported into *Scotland*; and taking all prudent ways to supply their necessities at home, indulge (contrary to our custom) all sorts of *English* and other men, to establish these Trades at home; and herein Providence assisted them to our loss: for the next year, after it pleased God to afflict us with a more dreadful Plague than ever was heard of, which raged most in *London*, *Colchester*, *Taromouth*, *Norwich*, and *Southampton*; whereupon multitudes of Artificers of all sorts, were enforced to forsake their Habitations, as well to avoid the Pestilence, as to seek subsistence elsewhere: the *Scots* entertain great numbers of these at *Leith* and *Edenburgh*, whereby they have established all these Trades to our loss. It is true, the Parliament of *England* 18 *Car. 2. c. 14.* endeavoured by Commissioners with others of *Scotland*, to make up the breach, without any success: and this last Session, it is endeavored by a Union with both Kingdoms: but I desire to know what wisdom above a Parliament can restore us these Trades again: and so great benefit hath the Kingdom of *Scotland* received by the establishing these Trades, that perhaps it was the principal Reason which induced the Parliament of *Scotland* in their last Sessions, to grant equal freedom to all Pro-

Prop. 16. Theorem. 16.

The Act made 15 Car. 2. cap. 7. hath diminished the value of the Lands of *England*.

Ax. The Act 15 Car. 2. 7.

Question. Whether it hath diminished the value of the Lands of *England*. I say it hath.

Ax. 2. For in every thing, the effects will be as the causes are.

Pet. 6. But Lands are valuable as the Trade of the Place is.

Prop. 15. And the Act of 15 C. 2. c. 7. hath diminished the valuable Trades of *England*.

Therefore it hath diminished the value of the Lands of *England*; which was to be demonstrated.

Annot.

It is difficult to instance the particulars wherein the value of the Lands of *England* were diminished by this Law, in regard the great Plague succeeded the year following; the firing the City the next year after; and the third year from this Act, the first Act against the Importation of *Irish* Cattel was born. So as the effects of this Law upon the value of the Lands of *England*, are insensibly drowned by the subsequent calamities and Laws.

Coroll.

By the same Reason, the Act of the 15 Car. 2. cap. 7. hath diminished the value of the Revenues of the Church of *England*.

Pet.

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Pet. 7. For the Revenues of the Church of *England* are valuable as the Lands are.

Prop. 16. And the *Act of 15 Csr. 2. 7.* hath diminished the value of the Lands of *England*.

Annot. stion.

And so it hath the value of the Revenues of the Crown, not only in that the Lands of the Crown are less valuable, but in the ordinary Revenues for Customs for fat Cattle and the Fish imported; and for Customs for all sorts of Commodities exported in return of the fat Cattle and Fish, and for which this Law makes no compensation to the Crown of *England*.

Prop. 17. Theorem 17.

The Act made 15 Car. 2. cap. 7. had endangered the Peace and Friendship between the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*.

Act. The *Act of 15 Car. 2. 7.*

Question. Whether it hath endangered the peace, &c. I say it hath.

Ax. 15. For every thing will be so much endangered, as the means of supporting it are diminished.

Pet. 37. But Trade is a means to support peace and friendship.

Prop. 15. And the *Act of 15 Csr. 2. 7.* hath diminished the valuable Trades between the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*.

Therefore it hath endangered the Peace and Friendship between the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*; which was to be demonstrated.

Annot.

Annot.

The Consequences hereof thou mayest read in the *Consequences of the 15 Prop.* The Farmer I told thee of in the *Annotations* upon *Prop. 9.* having lost so many ways of supplying his Market, grew very sensible of it ; and to his further grief, had in his thin family (which could not half manage his farm,) a great Mortality ; and after that, being at variance with all his Neighbours round about, hapned a lamentable fire, which consumed most of his out-houses : In this condition, he calls a Council of his Servants to advise him. Now you must know, that towards the West of this farm, this Farmer had another farm, which parted that wherein he lived, but only by a great Lake ; which farm for want of Husbandmen lay more waste and un-tilled than that wherein he lived ; yet supplied this with provision cheaper than otherwise he could be supplied ; and in return took off many of the Commodities renewed upon the farm wherein he lived. At this Council the Interest of his Counsellors were different, and their Counsels divided ; yet so that the Counsel of the most interessed prevailed ; which was, that the multitudes of Cattle brought in from his other farm, caused a fall of the Rents of this ; and that if he excluded the Commerce, he might be well enough supplied by his own Tenants at home, and by his Neighbours, which lay on the North-side of his farm : the Farmer takes their advice, and now you shall hear what followed.

Prop. 18. Theorem 18.

The Acts made the 18 and 20 Car. 2. cap. 1. against Importation of *Irish* Cattle, have diminished the valuable Trades of *England* with *Ireland* for Beer, Hops, all sorts of Hats and Stockins, Cloth, and Stuffs of all sorts ; victualling

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alling Ships of all sorts, as well Foreign as English; all sorts of Dying Stuffs, Hides, Fruit, Sugars, Tobaccoes; and all sorts of Silk, as well wrought as unwrought; Ribbons, Gold, Silver, and Silk Lace.

Ans. The Acts against Importation of *Irish* Cattel.

Question. Whether they have diminished the valuable Trades of *England* with *Ireland*. I say, they have.

Ax. 11. For every busines will be so much diminished, as the means of doing it are excluded.

Pet. 24. But the produce of the Cattle imported out of *Ireland*, was the mean, by which the *Irish* maintained the valuable Trades with *England* for Hopps, &c.

Pet. 25. And the Acts of 18 and 20 *Car.* 2, have excluded the Importation of *Irish* Cattel.

Therefore they have diminished the valuable Trades of *England* with *Ireland* for Hopps, Beer, &c. which was to be demonstrated.

Annotations.

The Reason given in the Preambles of these Acts, is said to be the lowness of the Rents of Lands caused by the Importation of *Irish* Cattle: but if the lowness of Rents proceeded from the plenty and cheapnes of Beef, Tallow, and Hides, sure the Nation had no reason to complain thereof; when as God himself in Holy Writ so often pronounces plenty and cheapnes for blessings; and the Stat. of 1 & 2 *Pb.* and *Mary*, c. 5. complain of the extreme prizes of Corn, Cheese, Butter, and other Victual, by reason of the Exportation of them. So that by Gods Law cheapnes and plenty is a blessing; and by a Civil Law, dearness and extreme pri-ees are complained of and redressed. Whereas this Law designs to prevent Gods blessings, and to cause that which is complained of by the 1 & 2 *Pb.* and *M. 5.*

But

But to pass over these Authorities of highest nature; let us now in Reason consider, whether the lowness of Rents, (admitting the Importation of *Irish* Cattle had caused it) had been a just cause to have prohibited the Importation of them. Herein if we consider, first the Nation in general, (which Laws ought always first to consider) it had been so much advantaged by the lowness of Rent, caused by the plenty and cheapness of Beef, Tallow, and Hides, as all sorts of Artificers, Tradesmen, and Merchants might have been cheaper maintained, than where men pay dearer. Secondly, Navigation (which as we are an Island, and therefore more convenient for Forein Trade) deserves in the next place to be considered; and that in Victualling ships cheaper than another place paying dearer, we should have had so much advantage above it, in any Forein Trade. Thirdly, the Landlord should have had no cause to complain, in regard (if he would content himself with the Commodities of his own Country) he might be so much cheaper supplied as his Rents were lower. Besides, vain men and women, who by their vanity and prodigality were not content with our Native Commodities, would in some measure have been restrained from their excess in forein, to the impoverishing the Nation, as well as themselves. It is true indeed, poor Tenants who had Leafes would have been dammited thereby; and so would the necessitous Nobility and Gentry in debt, paying more Interest for money, than their Rents would supply; but these might better have been redressed, than the Nation and Navigation been dammified.

1. If all prudent and Rational Actions be first to be considered in the end; and that one of the principal ends in Trade be, so to buy, as to sell honestly cheaper than another, then it had been prudence in us to have continued the buying *Irish* Cattle, which feed sooner by one Quarter than either Northern, *Scotish*, or *Welsh*, until we could have better supplied our selves.

2. As by reason of the goodness and cheapness of the *Irish* Cattle,

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Cattle, we did not only victual Ships, as well *English* as *for-
rein*, cheaper than the *Dutch* or any other Nation, with sub-
stantial food; so it had been prudence in us to have conser-
ved these Trades by the Importation of *Irish* Cattle, until
we had found an expedient how we might better had done it.

3. As the Eastern and Southern parts of *England* suppli-
ed *Ireland* with Hops, in return of the produce of the lean
Cattle imported out of *Ireland*; so it had been prudence in us
to have continued this Trade, until we had established a
better.

4. As the Western parts did considerably supply many
parts of *Ireland* with Beer upon the same account; so some
consideration should have been had thereof, until the Trade
might have been otherwise improved.

5. As the Trades of our *English* Commodities in Cloth,
Stuffs of all sorts, Hats and Stockens of all sorts was driven
in commutation of the produce which the *Irish* for the lean
Cattle imported: sure therefore some care in prudence ought
to have been taken how to improve these, rather than to
take away the intercourse by which they otherwise could
not be maintained.

6. Besides, as *England* was the store-house for all sorts of
Commodities coming from our Plantations, as all sorts of Dying-
stuffs, Hides, Fruit, Sugars, and Tobaccoes; so the Trade
with *Ireland* for these was driven in commutation of the
Money for their lean Cattle: and sure in prudence these
Trades ought to have been encouraged, until means had
been found out to have better established them elsewhere.

7. As in the Trade to our Plantations, so in the Trade of
Forein Commodities, as all sorts of Silk, as well wrought
as unwrought, Gold, Silver, and Silk Lace; we had no other
intercourse with *Ireland* but upon the account of the pro-
duce of their lean Cattle; which in Reason and prudence
ought to have been encouraged, till better established else-
where.

8. The Western parts employed above 100 Sail of
Shipping with a proportionable number of Mariners in this
Trade

Trade only : some consideration in reason ought to have been taken, as well for imployment of the Mariners, as satisfaction of the owners herein ; if other ways imployment and satisfaction had not been made.

9. Before these Acts, *English* shipping was generally imployed in the Trade to *Ireland*, and in returns out of *Ireland*, with the Commodities of *Ireland* into Foreign parts, as Hides, Tallow, Yarn, Wools, &c. and if some better imployment had not been found out, sure it had been greater prudence to have retained these.

10. Before these Acts, the Eastern and Southern parts of *England* did drive a very considerable Trade to *Portugal*, *Spain*, *France*, and *Flanders* with Butter ; so that if these be lost, and no supply made otherwise, these parts, especially *Suffolk*, in necessity will be reduced to a very deplorable condition.

Consequences upon the Act against the Importation of Irish Cattle.

1. The *Scots*, *Welsh*, and Northern people taking advantage of the Act, have imposed such excessive prices upon the Eastern and Southern parts of *England* in lean Cattle, that though they feed much worse than the *Irish*, (which in less than one year, made a double return to the Graziers,) the prices are raised above one third penny more than were paid for the *Irish* ; whereby little or no profit arises to the Graziers, after one third longer feeding : so that as before we bought cheap and sold cheap, which was but reasonable ; now we buy dearer and sell cheaper, which is intolerable.

2. As the produce of the lean Cattle was returned in the profitable Trades of the Nation, so now the Returns are only in ready money.

3. As before the Act we could Victual Ships cheaper than the *Dutch*, which was, besides the excellencie of our Ports, the only advantage we had over the *Dutch* in Navigation ; the *Dutch* and *French* now Victual much cheaper in *Ireland*,

than.

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than the *English* can in *England*: so as this Law hath given the *French* and *Dutch* a greater advantage over us, than before we had over them.

4. The *English* shipping generally in their Western and Southern Voyages Victual in *Ireland*; so that the *English*, as well in *English* as Foreign ships, have lost the Trade of Victualling, by reason of this Act: therefore it is no great wonder, that though this Law hath excluded the Importation of *Irish* Cattle, yet the Grazier complains he wants Markets for his fat Cattle, wheras we have lost two so considerable Trades by reason of this Law. Nay, I have it from very good Authority, that in the Provinces of *Holland* and *Zealand*, *Irish* Beef is sold under a penny in the pound; so as notwithstanding the falls of the prices of fat Cattle, the *Dutch* in their own Harbours may Victual much cheaper than the *English*.

5. As before this Act the Eastern and Southern parts of *England* did in a very considerable manner supply *France*, *Flanders*, *Spain*, and *Portugal* with Butter; now we have excluded the Trade with *Ireland*, we have put the *Irish* upon necessities of making Butter; which they do much cheaper than the *English*, notwithstanding the lowness of Rents, and thereby supply *Flanders*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *France*, much cheaper than the *English*; whereby our Trade for Butter and Cheese is become worse than that of Grazing: and now the *Irish* have established these Trades much more beneficial to them, than their Trade was before to us for lean Cattle; I understand no remedy hereof, but they will increase their advantages by them, and we must yet continue more losers.

6. The Trade of the Eastern parts of *England* with *Ireland* for Hops, is by the exclusion of the *Irish* quite extinguished, for want of means to maintain the Intercourse by the *Irish*.

7. The Trade of the Western parts of *England* with *Ireland* for Beer, is in a great measure diminished by this Law, for want of means to maintain the Intercourse.

8. The

8. The Trades to *Ireland* of *English* Cloth, Stuffs of all sorts, Hats, and Stockins of all sorts, which before this Law were driven by commutation of the product of the money for *Irish* Cattle, is become by reason hereof lessned and diminished.

9. So is the Trade of our Plantations to *Ireland* in all sorts of Dying-stuffs, Hides, Fruit, Sugar, and Tobacco.

10. And by the same Reason, the Commodities from Forein parts, as all sorts of Silks, as well wrought as un-wrought, Ribband, Gold, Silver, and Silk Lace, are diminished in the Trade with *Ireland*.

11. The Mariners, and shipping in bringing over the *Irish* Cattle, being about 100 Sut, built and employed in this Trade, are neglected and made uselets, whereby the Mariners not only want employment, but the owners of the ships undone.

12. The *English* shipping imploied in the Trade of *England* to *Ireland*, are neglected and laid by.

13. The Returns in the Trades of *Ireland*, in Hides, Tallow, Wools, Yarn, &c. into Forein parts, wherein generally *English* Ships were imploied, are lost to the *English*.

14. For these three last years, the Northern and Western parts, besides the raising the prices of *Irish* Cattle, have imposed such fare and surcited Cattel upon the Eastern and Southern, that many Graziers lost half, others a third, &c. yet must be content, for otherwise they can buy none.

Prop. 19. Theorem 19.

The Acts against Importation of *Irish* Cattle have diminished the value of the Lands in *England*.

Ans. The Acts against Importation of *Irish* Cattle.

Question. Whether they have diminished the value of the Lands in *England*. I say, they have.

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Ax. 2. For in every thing, the effects will be as the causes are.

Pet. 6. But Lands are valuable as the Trade of the place is valuable.

Prop. 15. And the Acts against Importation of *Irish* Cattle have diminished the valuable Trades of *England*.

Therefore the Acts against the Importation of *Irish* Cattle have diminished the value of the Lands in *England*; which was to be demonstrated.

Annot.

So as, Reader, thou here doest understand by demonstration, that the ends designed by the Acts against Importation of *Irish* Cattle, of raising the Rents of the Lands in *England*, are so far from being attained, that the contrary hath ensued. And here I wish a Survey were taken how many thousand Farms are thrown up since this Act: how many thousand farms are abated, some above one sixth; others above one fifth; others above one fourth; others above one third. Some I know, which after two years lying waste, are abated one half. But herein that part of *Suffolk*, which is called *High Suffolk* (which formerly was comparable, if not more valuable, than so much of any other Place of *England*, and wherein are above 200 Parishes) is of all others in the most desperate condition: for having by reason of this Law lost the Trades to *Flanders*, *France*, *Portugal*, and *Spain* for Butter; the whole Revenue of it is reduced to what price the Cheese-mongers of *London* please to set upon it.

The Reason the Act gives against the Importation of *Irish* Cattle, is the lowness of the Rents of the Lands in *England* caused by it; but this is not so either in the nature of the *Irish* Cattle, nor in the nature of Trade, which is ever so much better (if it be not consumptive) by how much the freer it is: we will therefore here recite the Reasons of the low-

lowers of the Rents of Lands in *England*, before the Acts against the Importation of *Irish* Cattle.

Here is to be understood, that by the 2 *Pr.* Greatest numbers of people improve Trade : this is necessary if the nature of man be considered, in that every man is in need of being supplied in his wants by another ; and so great a Providence is over industrious men, that no man, (which was not impossible, but by industry might earn every day more than would supply his necessities, and so much as any man gets by being industrious and just above what supplies his necessities, is not only so much beneficial to himself and family, but so much enriching of the place. From hence it is that the Province of *Holland*, which of it self hath nothing conduced to trade, but Cheese and Butter, which will not supply the tenth part of the Inhabitants, but only abound in industrious men, is incomparably rich by Trade, above any other place in the world ; and that the Isle of *Ely*, Marshland, and the Fens of *Lincolnshire*, which are bigger and better for Trade than the Province of *Holland*, by reason of the thinness of people, are poorer and more miserable, & the Lands of less value than any other place of *England*, and perhaps any where else. The multitudes of the people of *England* before the Act of Navigation, were diminished by peopling our *American* Plantations ; which was after increased by the late intestine Wars, and much more in re-peopling *Ireland* after the Massacre in 1641. These were not considered (I dare say,) by the Rump, when they first contrived the Act of Navigation in 1650. The Act of Navigation (besides the destruction of our Timber, and other inconveniences before demonstrated,) excluded multitudes of people from Trading with us, whereby the supplying them while they were in our Ports was excluded, and the Advantages of those Trades lost thereby. To these were added Gods Judgments upon us in the late dreadful Plague, wherein it's beleeved 200000 persons extraordinarily died ; whereby those people otherwise must have been supplied by Trades, and by their Trades might have enriched the Nation. In this condition the Parliament the next year found the Nation, and ascribed it to the Importa-

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tion of Irish Cattle ; and made the Act 18 Car. 2. cap. 1. to prevent it for the future : but what the Consequences hereof have been, we have demonstrated in this and the 18 Prop. next divisioned ; and what original property is now to mind, by the same reason, must be evident to every one.

Corol.

By the same Reason, the Act against Importation of Irish Cattle have diminished the value of the Revenues of the Church.

Prop. 7. For the Revenues of the Church are valuable as the Lands of England are valuable.

Prop. 16. And the Acts against Importation of Irish Cattle, have diminished the value of the Lands of England.

Annot.

And so I may say, they have the value of the Revenues of the Crown ; not only in the Lands of the Crown, for which is no compensation made, as is in the Trades of our Plantations, wherein the Crown receives more in the Customs than it is prejudiced by the diminishing the value of the Lands of the Crown ; but in the immediate Revenues of the Crown, for the Customs for lean Cattle, which for ought I know was 30000 lib. a year.

So as, Reader, thou hast before understood how much the Trade of the Nation was hindred by the Act against Naturalization, before the Crown of England had the accession of the American Plantations ; thou hast understood how much the people in the American Plantations hath diminished the valuable Trades of England, and the strength of it, together with the value of the Lands of it, and the Revenues of the Crown and Church of England ; thou hast in some sort understood how all these have been augmented by the Act of Navigation, and the value of the Trade and Lands

Lands of England, and the Revenues of the Crown and Church diminished by the Act against Importation of Irish Cattle. It is truly to be feared, a little more time will render the Lands and Countries untilled and uninhabited.

Prop. 20. Theorem 20.

The Acts made 18 and 20 Car. 2. have endangered the Peace and Friendship between the Kingdoms of England and Ireland.

Ans. The Acts 18 and 20 Car. 2. cap. 1.

Question. Whether they have endangered the Peace and Friendship, &c. I say they have.

Ax. 14. For every thing will be so much endangered, as the means of supporting it are diminished.

Pet. 38. But Trade is a mean to support peace and friendship.

Prop. 18. And the Acts of 18 and 20 Car. 2. have diminished the valuable Trades between England and Ireland.

Therefore they have endangered the Peace and Friendship between England and Ireland, which was to be demonstrated.

Annot. As before these Acts this Nation only supplied Ireland with Hops, Beer, all sorts of Hats and Stockens, Cloth and Stuffs of all sorts, all sorts of Dying-stuffs, Hides, Fruit, Sugars, Tobaccoes, all sorts of Silk, as well wrought as unwrought, Ribbons, Gold, Silver, and Silk Lace, upon the product of their lean Cattle; so the peace and friendship of both Kingdoms was reciprocally maintained by the Trade & Commerce hereby between them; and as the English did viuctual before in our own Ports, so thereby they main-

tained friendship and Correspondence with one another; and so we did in *Flanders, France, Spain, & Portugal* with our Trade with Butter, and when we supplied their ships in our Ports with Victuals. But now all the Trades are established in *Ireland*; and by the *Irish*, in *Holland, Zealand, Flanders, France, Spain, and Portugal*; and Returns made from them, of all the Commodities we returned into *Ireland* before these A&ts; whereby the *Irish* interest, as it is lost to us, so it is established in those places. Now, Reader, here seriously consider, if for the future the King of *England* be necessitated to make war, and defend his Realms against any of these (and no Prince is longer secure of a peace, than he hath a reputation of being able to make war) what assistance can he in reason expect from *Ireland*, when their Interest depends upon his enemies, and the Kings loss will be their gain?

The Farmer now perceiving all means of supplying the market to become so desperate, again calls a Council; where it is resolved, for want of other commodities, he should now sell his horses, steers, cows, hogs, and bacon, whereby before he renewed his crops, and maintained his family: the Farmer having no employment for them, either in his farm or family, takes their sage advice: and thus at present his hopeful condition stands at home and abroad.

We have considered in some measure, but Reader thou maist add much more, how many ways the good and beneficial Trades of *England* have been diminished by our practice: we now proceed to demonstrate, how vain and useless many other customes and grants are to the very few beneficial trades we still retain.

Prop. 21. Theorem 21.

The Retail Trades in *England* are vainly managed, and to no benefit of the Nation.

Subject. Are the Retail-Trades of *England*.

Question. Whether they be vainly managed, &c. I say, they are.

Ans. 15. For every thing is vainly done, and to no benefit, which is done by more than needs.

Pet. 36. But the Retail-Trades of *England* are managed by more than needs.

Therefore they are vainly managed, and to no benefit of the Nation; which was to be demonstrated.

Annotation.

Though the Trade of *Amsterdam* be (I believe) ten times more valuable than this in *London*; yet do I believe, and have it by good authority, that the Retailers of *London* are twenty times more than those of *Amsterdam*. Whereby though there be it may be 100000 Traders in *London* by Retail; yet is not the Trade of *London* thereby more increased than if there were but a 1000; and the other 99000 maintained to no purpose, by a dry return, and the superfluous charge of those who buy of them. So that we every way labour in contrary extremes, to the detriment of Trade; having too few where the Kingdom should receive benefit, and superabounding where there is no need. So that as the Retail-Trade is managed, all industry in Trades by Artificers (from whom only the Kingdom receives benefit) is utterly discouraged, and the poor Artificers always condemned to hardship and poverty, and utterly incapable of advancing their fortunes hereby; while these supernumerary Retaylers grow only rich in this dry Trade by other mens labours, yet contribute nothing to it, or otherwise are beneficial to the Nation. I wish therefore it did depend upon my Vote, and I would decree it into an unalterable Law, that no Retayler should be in *England*, of any of the Growths of Manufactures of *England*, who had not been 20 years an Artificer in that Trade wherein he is a Retaylor.

Prop.

The Corporations of *England* do hinder the Improvement of the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade, by so many men, and how much stock, and so much money as they exclude in Trade.

Agents, Are the Corporations of *England*.

Question. Whether they hinder the improvement of the Trades of *England*, &c. I say they do.

Ans. 1. For every business will be so much hindered, as the means of doing it are excluded.

Ans. 2. But men are necessary to improve Trade; and

Ans. 3. money is a convenient mean to improve Trade; and so is stock, Ans. 28.

Therefore Corporations so much hinder the Improvement of the valuable Trades of *England*; which was to be demonstrated.

Annotations.

So as the Trade of *England*, and the Fishing Trade are diminished by our *American* Plantations, by the re-peopling *Ireland*, and the late great Plague, and our late Foreign and Intestine Wars: It is hindered by the Act of Navigation in *Scotland* and Foreign Trade abroad, and the greater Trading part of the world are excluded from trading with us at home; and the Trades to *Ireland* excluded by Laws; and the greater part of the Nation excluded from trading at all, unless it be upon such terms as they cannot be any ways encouraged in it; whereas in the mean time Superannuates of *Solicitors*, *Bankers*, *Scriveners*, and *Usurers*, who instead of Trading, divert all the means of improving Trade, and engross (I am confident) above six times as much money

as is employed in Trade's beneficial to the Nation ; and I believe are more than the free trading part of the Nation.

For my part, as I desire the good of the Nation in what I have said, free from any passion or affection to any party or person ; so do not I intend the prejudice, but good of every Corporation : for if men, money, and stock be the only means to enrich and strengthen any place, then every Corporation is so much more capable of Riches and Strength, by how many more men, and so much more money and stock is employed in Trade. The *Dutch* (who of all the world are the most considerable, and richest, and most mighty by Trade) understand this ; and therefore *Amsterdam* (of all other places the most famous for Trade) is now designed to be enlarged ; with free liberty for all the world to Plant and Trade with them. In or about the years 1636 and 37, about 140 Families out of the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* forsook us, and went into *Holland*, where the *Dutch* did not only entertain them, but in *Leyden*, *Ackmar*, and other places, planted them Rent-free, and Excise-free for seven years.

Coroll.

By the same Reason, Forein Trade will be so much hindred, by how much the means of transporting money in it are excluded.

Per. 30. For money is a convenient mean to improve Trade.

The *Dutch*, *Venetians*, and *Florentines*, who understand this, and have no money of their own, freely permit the Exportation of money in Trade, and grow rich thereby ; and the King of *Spain*, who hath all the Treasure of the *West-Indies*,

dice, upon the penalty of Death, &c. forbids the Exportation of it, grows poorer, and can keep none. Mr. *Man* (a man of excellent knowledge and experience in Trade) in the 4th Chapter of *Englands Treasure by Foreign Trade*, affirms, he knew a Prince in *Italy* (of famous memory) *Ferdinando the First*, great Duke of *Tuscany*, who being very rich, endeavoured thereby to enlarge his Trade by issuing out to his Merchants great sums of money for very small profit: He himself had of the Duke 40000 Crowns gratis for a whole year, although the Duke knew it would be sent away in *specie* for the parts of *Turkey*, to be employed in Wares for his Country. Afterwards Mr. *Man* affirms, he knew *Leghorn* so much increased, that of a poor little Town, it was become a fair and strong City, being one of the most famous places for Trade in all Christendom. And yet it is worthy observation, that the multitude of Ships and Wares, which come from *England*, the *Low-Countries*, and other places, have little or no means to make returns from thence, but only ready money. See more herein in the said Chapter. Though Trade may be maintained by barter of Commodities, yet he who Trades in money and barter, shall have a vast advantage. And if we could establish a Trade, so that upon the Return of the Commodities we could in any other forein Trade make an advantage; such a Trade would be so much more than if the Returns had been in ready money.

Prop. 23. Theorem 23.

The Corporations of *England* do hinder the Improvement of the value of the Lands of *England*.

Agents, Are the Corporations of *England*.

Question. Whether they hinder the Improvement of the value of the Lands in *England*. I say, they do.

Ans.

Ax. 2. For in every thing, the effects will be as the causes are.

Pr. 6. But Lands are valuable as the Trade of the place is valuable.

Prop. 22. And the Corporations of *England* do hinder the improvement of the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade.

Therefore the Corporations of *England* do hinder the Improvement of the value of the Lands of *England*; which was to be demonstrated.

Caroll.

By the same Reason, the Corporations of *England* do hinder the improvement of the Revenues of the Church of *England*.

Pr. 7. For the Revenues of the Church are valuable; as the Lands of *England* are valuable.

Prop. 23. And the Corporations of *England* do hinder the Improvement of the value of the Lands of *England*.

Prop. 24. Theorem 24.

The Act of 42 Eliz. c. 2. hath diminished the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade.

Ax. The Act of 42 Eliz. 2.

Question. Whether it hath diminished the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade. I say, it hath.

Ax. 12. For every business will be so much diminished, as the means of doing it are diverted.

Pr. 29. But men are necessary means in Trade.

Pr. 30. Money is a convenient mean in Trade.

Pr. 31. And the Act of 42 Eliz. hath diverted many

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men, and much money from the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade.

Therefore the Act of 42 Eliz. 2. hath diminished the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade ; which was to be demonstrated.

Annotations.

Reader, That the Mischiefs and Inconveniences which have ensued this Law may better appear, take with thee these Considerations. First, That God hath made Man to eat his bread in the cares of *Mind*, and sweat of his brows : that man therefore who neither cares nor labours, hath no reason to expect that he shall have any thing to care for. Secondly, Consider that the Nation was much more inhabited when this Law was made, than now. From hence then, *Reader*, take a Prospect of the Inconveniences which have ensued this Law.

1. That where pure Necessity does not require, it ⁱⁿverts the end which God hath by Nature made, *viz.* That where Man does not care for and Govern, he should eat his bread by Labour and Industry.

2. That notwithstanding our great loss and want of men, for the Reasons beforesaid, these idle persons provided for by this Act, are so much more a loss to the Nation than if they had never been, by how much the Nation loses in maintaining and providing for them : and this is increased to such a height, that notwithstanding the want of men more now than when this Law was made, yet the charge of maintaining poor people in very many places is 6, 7, 8, 9 fold more than before : and what the further consequences hereof will be, if not prevented, is most worthy the consideration of the Parliament.

3. It is a discouragement to all industrious and labouring people, when lazie and idle people shall be maintained in their idleness from the fruits of their Labour, and Industry.

4 It

It encourages wilful and evil-disposed persons to impole what wages they please upon their Labours ; and herein they are so refractory to Reason, and the benefit of the Nation, that when Corn and Provisions are cheap, they will not work for less wages than when they were dearer ; so as it often happens that one days indifferent labour, shall maintain these persons three or four days after in idleness : which if this Law had not been, might have been for a reserve to support themselves and families in adversity and sickness.

5. As sundry Laws provided against wandering Beggars and Vagabonds, so this Law provides for and relieves stationary Beggars.

6. This Law is the principal, if not the only Reason of the excessive wages of servants as well as labourers; in making Provision for such, who will neither serve, nor labour.

7. From this Law therefore it is principally (and for the want of good education of the governing part of the Trade of the Nation, of which we shall treat hereafter) that as Mr. *Mun* observes in his excellent Treatise of *England's Treasure by Foreign Trade*, cap. 19. that the *English* Nation is reproached commonly among strangers for the multitudes of People which in *England* Cheat, Roar, Rob, Hang, Beg, Cant, Pine, and Perish ; which otherwise might help to encrease and maintain the wealth and strength of these Kingdoms, especially by Sea, for our own safety, and terror of our Enemies.

8. The Charity which might be employed in the relief of truly impotent and aged people, is hereby abated and diminished.

Prop. 25. Theorem 25.

The Act of the 43 Eliz. 2. hath diminished the value of the Lands of England.

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Act. The Act of 42 Eliz. 2.

Question. Whether it hath diminished the value of the Lands of *England*. I say, it hath.

Ans. 2. For in every thing, the effects will be as the causes are.

Prer. 6. But Lands are valuable, as the Trade of the place is valuable.

Prop. 24. And the *Act of 42 Eliz. 2.* hath diminished the valuable Trades of *England*.

Therefore it hath diminished the value of the Lands of *England*; which was to be demonstrated.

Annot.

This Law hath not only diminished the value of the Lands by the loss of the Trade, which might have been supplied by the persons maintained by the Act; but by the increase of the charge upon the Land in maintaining them.

Coroll.

By the same Reason, the Act of the 42 Eliz. 2. hath diminished the Revenues of the Church.

Prer. 7. For the Revenues of the Church are valuable, as the Lands of *England* are valuable.

Prop. 25. And the *Act of 42 Eliz.* hath diminished the value of the Lands of *England*.

Prop. 26. Theorem 26.

The valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade might be improved by those lazy and, idle persons who are diverted from them, in living upon Wastes, Commons, Chases, and Forests.

Sub-

Subjects, Are the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade.

Question. Whether they might be improved, &c. I say, they might.

Ax. 13. For every business may be more improved, as the means are more.

Pet. 26. But men are necessary to improve Trade.

Therefore the valuable Trades of *England* might be improved by those lazie and idle persons who are diverted, &c. which was to be demonstrated.

Annotat.

So as this difference is between these persons, and those maintained by the 43 *Eliz.* 2. that as those are maintained by the loss of the Nation; so these are maintained to no benefit of it: but are dangerous as well to the Nation, as Government of it. This appears by the Riots and Tumults, which they make upon all endeavors of Improvements, notwithstanding compensations are made double and treble to the value of what they reaped thereby. The number therefore of these kind of persons encresing, which daily does, as well by a succession of those who are born upon such places, as otherwise; and being at liberty to work or not; the Government will be so much more endangered by how much they are encresed; and so much more, by how much less these Commons, Chases, Wastes, and Forests can maiatain them; to supply which, breaking Hedges, cutting Woods, and stealing Fowl, &c. are the usual means by which they make up their living.

How advantageous it would be to the Trade of the Nation, if all these idle hands were imployed in it; and how great a Revenue might be raised out of these Wastes, if they were improved and imployed in Trade, and binding out Prentices, and in defraying Publique Charges, were most worthy Consideration of the Parliament.

Carol.

Coroll. 1.

By the same Reason, the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade might be improved by those persons who are diverted in being hanged.

Annotations.

The end of punishing Malefactors is twofold, *viz.* to deter others from Committing Crimes, and for the Offender to make restitution so far as he is able. But I do not understand that the end of punishment is to destroy, where murder or a higher Crime is not the Offence. Nor is Hanging, which is transient, so permanent a Terror to Offenders, as a constant inflicting extraordinary duties upon Offenders, whereby they might, or in a great measure might expiate their Crimes by satisfying the persons Offended. Nothing in nature but by some means or other might be made beneficial; sure therefore much more man; nor does man destroy in any thing else but on the life of Man, where any other means can be found to preserve; and the end, in making ~~testimony~~, is wholly lost.

Coroll. 2.

By the same reason, the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade might be improved by those persons who are diverted in being imprisoned for debt.

Annotations.

Herein moreover is the end designed in Punishing Offenders inverted: for in being committed prisoners, the ~~means~~ which is thereby spent in paying fees to Jaylors,

is diverted from that end to which it might have been employed towards the Payment of his Debts ; and the persons of the Prisoners made useless any ways by labour or industry to contribute to the satisfaction thereof.

Coroll. 3.

By the same Reason, the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade might be improved by those men, and so much money as is diverted in Buying and Morgaging Land.

Pet. 30. For Money is a convenient mean to improve Trade.

Annotations upon this Corollary.

Before, we contended that the Law against Naturalization makes the Kingdom weak and unable to improve the Trade thereof ; in this Corollary we complain of a practice against Law and Conscience too. For by the Statute of *Westminster* 2. made the 13 *Ed. 1. c. 1.* it was provided that Estates in Tail should remain to the Donee, and his Heirs, according to the form of the gift of the Donor; and for want of issue of the Donee, to revert to the Donor and his Heirs : And that Fines levied upon such claims be void. Yet by what practice or usage Fines come to Bar Heirs in Tail, and Recoveries those in remainder, I cannot tell. I am sure the Will of the Donor, (which in Conscience ought religiously to be observed,) is hereby violated : And all that money which is expended in Buying and Morgaging such Lands, is diverted from the good use by which it might be employed in Trade ; besides the multitudes of mischiefs which arise in vexatious Suits between Vendor and Vendee, Morgager, and Morgagee, to the utter undoing one another ; whereby multitudes of Sollicitors, Bankers, Usurers, and Scriveners,

{ who

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(who no ways advance the Trade of the Nation) become vastly rich, whilst the Trade of the Nation hereby becomes starved and neglected , and by consequence the Nation so much poorer. By reason hereof, the Stock of this Nation, supposing it double to the Dutch ; yet do I not believe one sixth part so much is employed by us in Trades beneficial to the Nation, as by them : and I wish this Quere were determined, Whether from this cause the Bankers and Scriveners of London cannot raise more money in one week, than the Parliament of England can in two years ?

How many ways this Kingdom might be enriched, and the Trade thereof encreased, if the Statute of Westminster 2. made 13 Ed. 1. c. 1. were observed.

1. The Will of the Donor (which by all Laws of Religion and Gratitude ought Religiously to be observed) would not be violated ; for which we may justly fear the Judgments and Vengeance of God.
2. The vast and wild Frugality of vain men and women, would be restrained within the bounds of their Estates: and the impoverishment which they bring upon the Kingdom by their Pride, Vanity, and Luxury , in a great measure would be abated.
3. The Families of the Nobility and Gentry would hereby be preserved and continued.
4. The multitudes of Sollicitors, Bankers, Scriveners, and Usurers, who now swarm more than ever , and devour all the good of the Nation , but no ways do any good to it, would diminish , and these very men be necessitated to seek some better means of subsistence ; whereby the Kingdom might receive benefit, now we so much want hands to advance the Trade of the Nation.
5. The supernumerary Pages, Lacqueys, and Waiting-women, who are Moths to fret and consume their Masters and Ladies Estates, might be employed in ways beneficial to the Kingdom.

6. The

as 6. The Stock of the Nation to be employed in beneficial Trades, would be tenfold more employed in them.

7. The Riches acquired by Trade, would contiguallie be employed in it, as well as in the *United Netherlands*.

8. The Interest of Money without a Law, would fall to as low, as in the *United Netherlands*.

9. Men would be more intent to improve their estates, when they knew what they must take theriselves to; and may more securely follow their busines, than when they are engaged in Law-Suits about Morgages and Titles of Land.

Reader, Thou mayst add many more; but if any man shall give me one for not observing this Law, I will give him all my nine.

So that by the 2 Ax. the Lands of *England*, and the Revenues of the Church, might be improved by the lazie and idle persons, who live upon Wastes; by the persons hanged and imprisoned for debt; and by so many men, and so much money as is employed in buying and Morgaging Land.

Having treated how many ways the beneficial and gainful Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade have been diminished, hindred and lost by us; we proceed to those Trades, which if they were lost, would be gain to us.

Prop. 27. Theorem 27.

In the Trade of *England* with *France*, the English Nation loses so much as the value of the French Commodities exceed in value the English exported; which Mr. *Fortry* affirms to be above 1600000 lib. a year.

Agent. The English Nation.

Question. Whether in the Trade with *France*, it loses so much as the French Commodities imported, exceed in value the English exported. I say, it does.

Ax. 14. For where the consumption of things import-

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ed, exceeds in value the things exported, the loss will be as the excess is.

Pet. 32. But the English Nation consumes all the Commodities of France imported.

Pet. 33. And the Commodities of France imported, exceed those of England exported, Mr. Fartry says, above 1600000 *lib.* a year.

Therefore the English Nation loses so much; which was to be demonstrated.

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Annotations upon this Proposition.

Nor is this all the loss the English Nation sustains by the Trade with France; for trading for French Wines in the perillous moneths for Navigation of September, October, November, and December, we lose more Shipping and Sea-men in acquiring of them, than in all our other Trades besides: and in our immoderate drinking of them, we more than ordinarily dispose our bodies to the Strangury, Fevers, Gout, and Stone, when they are pure; and to so many more Diseases, as when they are so many ways sophisticated and adulterated by Vintners; so that instead of drinking Health to the King of England, we drink Sicknes and poverty to our selves, and Wealth to the French King.

So that, Reader, thou mayest understand, what vast Revenues the English, and the Dutch much more than the English, yearly bring into France by their Trade with it. For though the Dutch Trade, (for Reasons hereafter specified) be not managed to the loss of the Dutch, as the English is; yet I am confident, and have it by good Authority, that if a true estimate were made of it, it would appear to be above six-fold more beneficial to France than the English Trade is. Sir Walter Rawleigh takes notice that the Dutch Trade into all Ports and Creeks of France, we chiefly into five or six, and an those the Dutch have four times the Trade we have. So that if the French King can establish a Spice-Trade, wherein he is wonderously industrious, being King of a Flourishing

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Country, he will have but little occasion to export any treasure, nor need he fear but the *English* and *Dutch* will still continue carriers of all the Wealth they get by *Spain*, and other places, into *France*.

Consequences.

From hence it is that the *French* King becomes so rich above any other Prince or State in Christendom; and being Prince of a noble and brave Kingdom, which abounds with most things conducing to the benefit of Humane Life, and very fruitful of men, as well as other things; and having few considerable Plantations to exhaust his men; he becomes not less potent and formidable to all Christendom, than Rich and Glorious. Nor can I ever hope (the Pride and Luxury of the *English*, and the necessities of the *Dutch*, are such) to see this vast increase of Wealth by the *English* and *Dutch* Trade with *France* to be abated; and what the further consequences hereof will be in time, it is more than time to be considered both by the *English* and *Dutch*.

Corollary.

By the same Reason, the *English* Nation loses so much as the *Canary-Wines* imported exceed in value the *English* Commodities exported into the *Canaries*; which if the value consumed be 260000 *l.* yearly, and our Commodities do not amount to near 65000 *l.* yearly, we lose above 195000 *l.* by this Trade.

Pet. 34. For we consume all the *Canary-Wines* Imported.
Pet. 35. And the *Canary-Wines* imported, do exceed in value the *English* Commodities exported.

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ed, exceeds in value the things exported, the loss will be as the excess is.

Pet. 32. But the *English* Nation consumes all the Commodities of *France* imported.

Pet. 33. And the Commodities of *France* imported, exceed those of *England* exported, Mr. *Fortry* says, above 1600000 *lb.* a year.

Therefore the *English* Nation loses so much; which was to be demonstrated.

Annotations upon this Proposition.

Nor is this all the loss the *English* Nation sustains by the Trade with *France*; for trading for *French* Wines in the perillous moneths for Navigation of *September*, *October*, *November*, and *December*, we lose more Shipping and Sea-men in acquiring of them, than in all our other Trades besides: and in our immoderate drinking of them, we more than ordinarily dispose our bodies to the Strangury, Fevers, Gout, and Stone, when they are pure; and to so many more Diseases, as when they are so many ways sophisticated and adulterated by *Vintners*; so that instead of drinking Health to the King of *England*, we drink Sicknes and poverty to our selves, and Wealth to the *French* King.

So that, Reader, thou mayest understand, what vast Revenue the *English*, and the *Dutch* much more than the *English*, yearly bring into *France* by their Trade with it. For though the *Dutch* Trade, (for Reasons hereafter specified) be not managed to the loss of the *Dutch*, as the *English* is; yet I am confident, and have it by good Authority, that if a true estimate were made of it, it would appear to be above six-fold more beneficial to *France* than the *English* Trade is. Sir *Walter Raleigh* takes notice that the *Dutch* Trade into all Ports and Creeks of *France*, we chiefly into five or six, and in those the *Dutch* have four times the Trade we have. So that if the *French* King can establish a Spice-Trade, wherein he is wonderfully industrious, being King of a Flourishing Coun-

Country, he will have but little occasion to export any treasure, nor need he fear but the *English* and *Dutch* will still continue carriers of all the Wealth they get by *Spain*, and other places, into *France*.

Consequences.

From hence it is that the *French* King becomes so rich above any other Prince or State in Christendom; and being Prince of a noble and brave Kingdom, which abounds with most things conducing to the benefit of Humane Life, and very fruitful of men, as well as other things; and having few considerable Plantations to exhaust his men; he becomes not less potent and formidable to all Christendom, than Rich and Glorious. Nor can I ever hope (the Pride and Luxury of the *English*, and the necessities of the *Dutch*, are such) to see this vast increase of Wealth by the *English* and *Dutch* Trade with *France* to be abated; and what the further consequences hereof will be in time, it is more than time to be considered both by the *English* and *Dutch*.

Corollary.

By the same Reason, the *English* Nation loses so much as the *Canary-Wines* imported exceed in value the *English* Commodities exported into the *Canaries*; which if the value consumed be 260000 *l.* yearly, and our Commodities do not amount to near 65000 *l.* yearly, we lose above 195000 *l.* by this Trade.

Pet. 34. For we consume all the *Canary-Wines* Imported.
Pet. 35. And the *Canary-Wines* imported, do exceed in value the *English* Commodities exported.

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Annotations upon this Corollary.

So as having lost those gainful and beneficial Trades to *Muscovy, Greenland, and Norway* too, upon the matter, which is not longer lived, if things must stand as now they do, than our Prizes taken in the late War last; having lost our Fishing Trade, more worth than all our Trades besides; having given away the beneficial and gainful Trades with *Scotland and Ireland* by Laws; and the *Turkey, Spanish, and Guiney* Trades, and up the *Elb*, are now no longer ours: the *Dutch*, unless in the *Turkey-Trade*, and up the *Elb*, are more Masters than we, and so in a short time are like to be in these too. We flourish in the *French Trade*, and are solely possessed of the *Canary-Trade*, and we admit of no Competitor.

Consequences.

From this wild and vast expence by the *English* in the *French* and *Canary* Trades, does follow a neglect and contempt of all our Native Cloth, Stuff, and other Manufactures, and our Liquors; the *French* Silks, Fine Linnen, and Lace are preferred in all our Debaucheries: he is esteemed a Clown, if the excess be not in Sack and Claret, &c. And what now can the poor Countrey-man expect in reward of all his Labours, especially if he hath a Lease, but to tume himself and Family by his labour and pains for others, who by their Prodigality and Luxury undo themselves and the Nation, as well as the poor men?

LEMMA.

So as, Reader, thou mayest understand, (as Mr. *Mun* observes) that the Kings Customs, and particular men, may grow rich by a Trade, whereby the Nation is impoverished: for

or Merchants, Vintners, Drawers, Exchange-people, &c. grow Rich, and live higher than other men ; but the Nation droops, and in a very short time will be beggered by them. Nor must you, Reader, take your measures of our Trade, by the rise and fall of the Kings Customs ; for unless Trade be freer here than in other places, and the greatness of the Customs arises from the greatness of the Trade, not the greatness of the Impositions ; the higher the Customs, the worse the Trade for all must be consumed in the place : and though the Customs be now eight times more than in Queen Elizabeths Reign, yet being upon Tobaccoes, Sugars, Wine, and French Toys, the Nation is so far from being enriched thereby, that it is so much the poorer, by how much men debauch themselves by excess in them.

APOLOGY.

I do not desire to be understood, as if I did intend any diminution to his Majesties Revenue by what is said of the height of Customs in this *Lemmas* ; and therefore, though the influence which height of Customs has upon Trade, and the advantages which the Dutch States reap by the lowness of their Customs, be the Subject of another Proposition : Yet that I be not mis-apprehended, I say, That if the Impositions which are now paid in Customs, were paid by way of Excise, as they are in the *United Netherlands*, these benefits His Majesty as well as the Merchant would have.

1. His Majesties Revenue, as the case stands, would be as much as now, unless in Exportation by Certificate, which is not much considerable.
2. As the Trade and Traders by the lowness of Customs would increase, so would his Majesties Revenue proportionably : whereas Trade diminishing by the height of Customs, so must His Majesties Revenue.
3. The Duties imposed upon Customs, when they are high, excite men to use all means to steal them, whereby they get so much as they conceal; whereas if the Customs were low,

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men would not run like hazard to get little or nothing thereby. 4. The Merchant would be free to employ his money he pays in Customs, in his Trade upon occasions, as they are offered. But if so much as is collected for Exportation by Certificate, were imposed upon the Customs, and the Customs as they stand were collected by Excise, the Kings Revenue would be the same, and improvable as Trade would thereby improve; and the Merchant have the benefit of employing all the money he pays in Customs in his Trade.

From the lowness of Customs and height of Excise it is, that though the *English* Nation be capable of a ten-fold greater Trade than the *United Netherlands*, yet the Revenue the *Dutch* States acquire hereby, is above three-fold more than the Kings Revenue by Excise and Customs.

EPI.



EPilogue.

Thus, Reader, thou mayest understand, that though *England* be the most excellent and convenient place for Trade of all others, yet our practice and ordering it, is contrary to the Nature of it; which ever flourishes most in convenient places, where it is more free, and people more abound. The abundance of our people (besides those which the hand of God hath taken away) are diminished in peopling our Plantations, and in re-peopling *Ireland* since the late War and Massacre there: So as thereby the strength as well as Trade of the Nation is abated proportionably: and yet as matters stand, we have interrupted our Trade with *Scotland* and *Ireland*. Nor can we for the future expect any great benefit from the Trade to our Plantations for Tobaccoes and Sugars. For the *Dutch* by the late Treaty at *Breda*, being possessed of *Surinam*, which yeilds better Sugars than our *Barbadoes*, and may do in a much more inexhaustible manner, being upon the Continent, and as good Tobaccoes as our *Virginiaes*; and being better Masters of Trade than we are, and having no Laws of Naturalization to restrain them from peopling it, and supplying themselves at home; we for the future can expect little other comfort from our Plantations than to supply our selves with Sugars and Tobaccoes, but must leave the *Dutch* to enrich themselves with supplying the world thereby. Already the *Dutch*, upon expectation of supplying themselves with great quantities of Sugars and Tobaccoes from *Surinam*, decline the buying the Sugars of our Plantations; whereby they are become a Drug, and fallen from 42 s. an hundred, to 26. This puts the Sugar-Bakers on new projects, viz. the boyling up of *Panelis-Sugar*, to supply and serve instead of loose *Lisbon-Sugar*, which

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was the principal Commodity returned in lieu of our Bayes, Sayes, Searges, and Perpetuanoes, there vended in great quantities, and for want of returns by Exchange not to be there obtained, the value principally returned in *Lisbon-Sugar*; so as our Native Commodities in the *Lisbon-Trade* too, must in a short time not fall only, but want vent.

While we are contriving newer and more severe Laws against the Exportation of Wool, and neglect the careful inspection and management of our Woollen Manufactures, whereby they have lost their Reputation abroad; we put the world upon necessities of supplying themselves elsewhere, and especially from *Ireland*: whereby the *Dutch* not only partake with us in our *Turkey Trade*, and up the *Elb*; but the *Dutch* and *French* in our own Markets in *England* have a free and open Trade in Woollen Cloths and Stuffs; and in the mean while our Wool becomes a Drug, and of no price or esteem at home: whereby, notwithstanding the severity of all our Laws against the Exportation thereof, great quantities are exported; and so will be, until we establish such a Trade in our Woollen Manufactures, that men shall be better encouraged to work them here than elsewhere; for all men will rather venture their lives, than lose their means of living.

We neglect to give any encouragement in assisting Ingenuous and Industrious men in any undertaking for the Publick good. I give one instance in the County of *Suffolk*, and here in *Clerkenwel*: The *English* during the late *Dutch* and *French War*, did betake themselves to Weaving Poldavies, or Buck; which they did make into double Buck, being two threds spun together, and made of our *English* Hemp, (which *Ipswich* and *Woodbridge*-men affirm to be better than any East-Country Hemp for this use) which made better Sails than any other; and did manage a considerable Trade thereby, to the great benefit of *Suffolk*: but now the *Dutch* and *French* Buck is sold somewhat cheaper (the *English* not being as yet so much Masters of the Trade as the *Dutch* and *French*) this Trade begins to decline again, and to be neglected.

lected for want of some small Encouragement, which might be done by some small Imposition, for some time, upon the French and Dutch Buck, until we should be enabled to work it as cheap, as it is in France and Holland.

As we give no encouragement to our industrious Natives, so we utterly discourage all industrious Foreigners from improving and encreasing Trade. I need not here repeat the discouragement put upon the Silk-throwers by the Corporation and Company of London, wherein near 20000 people are employed; though the first introduction of Silk-throwing was by a Foreigner, the worthy Father of Sir Thomas Chamberlain, now a worthy Citizen of London; because the Wisdom of Parliament hath provided security for the Silk-throwers.

But though the Weaving Silk be as much or more advantageous to the Nation, yet certain ingenious and industrious French Artificers, who endeavored to exercise their Trades last Summer in the Suburbs of London, were indicted at *Hicks-Hall*, by certain of the Yeomanry of the Company of Weavers, Commissioned by the Bayliff, Warden, and Assistants of the said Company, and committed to the New-Prison in *Clerkenwel*; though the difference between the said Company and the Protestant Strangers using Manual Occupations, was upon the Address of the French and Dutch Churches, depending before his Majesty and Council. Nor could any relief herein be had, though his Majesty in Council the 29 of October last referred the business to the Lords of the Committee of Trade, until his Majesty in Council the 10th of November last, was pleased to discharge them.

I need not here recite the benefits the Nation at this day reaps by the permitting the *Walloons* to establish their Trades at *Canterbury*, *Norwich*, *Colchester*, and other places: the Nation (at least the Southern and Eastern parts) know they are the best Trades we have now left: Yet I cannot but take notice, that within the memory of man, the returns of *Maidstone-Market* did not amount to weekly above 30 lib. whereas since admitting about 60 Families of Foreigners in the Thred

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Trade, the Returns are weekly now above 1000*l.* to the incredible benefit of the Lands, as well as all sorts of people adjoyning.

How pernicious this practice of excluding Foreigners must needs be to the Nation, as it now stands, if it be continued, is understood by his Majesty. And the *French* King so well understands how much it will conduce to the advantage of *France* to encourage the freedom of Trade, by entertaining all sorts of Foreign Artificers, that in contradiction to all the Ecclesiastical Powers opposing it, he hath granted free liberty to all sorts of Foreign Artificers and Merchants to exercise their Consciences in all Ports and places in his Dominion, and to have Churches allowed them, with equal or more Priviledges than his natural Subjects. Sure now it will be no ways prudent in us so to discourage any herein, as to be entertained by the *French* King, as well as *Dutch*.

So that all the good and beneficial ends designed by Trade, *viz.* of employing all sorts of Impotent people, Women, and Children; of strengthening and enriching our selves by Trade, are quite inverted by us. For the Fishing Trade, and the Trades of Making, Dying, and Dressing our Cloaths and Stuffs, wherein all sorts of poor people might have been employed, is lost and neglected by us; whilst we intend the *New-Castle-Trade*, the *French*, *Canary*, *Turkey*, *East-India-Trade*, and to our Plantations; wherein only lusty men are employed, and the Impotent people, Women, and Children are exposed to beggary, and the Publike charge. Secondly, *Ireland* and our Plantations rob us of all the growing Youth and Industry of the Nation, whereby it becomes weak and feeble; and the Strength, as well as Trade, becomes decayed and diminished; I, and the Law against Naturalization bars us of any future supply. And thirdly, Our Affluence, Luxury, and irregular management of Trade, renders us poorer, and in a worse condition, than if we had no Trade at all.

